THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 239

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Tightens Russian Bond

Cuba Watches Its New Rulers

Can Higher Court Back NRA?

U. S. Urges Banks to Loosen

Crime Fighters Give Figures

'Chisel' Is Older Than America

FRANCE goes far to make a firm friend of Russia. Edouard Herriot, former Premier and power in the ruling Radical Party, visits the Soviet and works diligently to reconstitute the pre-war alliance. He tells Moscow sympathetic France has not forgotten its own great revolutions, and that the two great countries must be strongly united. As Premier in 1924, Herriot had France recognize Russia. He pushed through the non-aggression pact in 1932, induced Poland to reach accord with Moscow. France's tie-ups in the Balkans and new cordiality with Italy looked to the present purpose. France doesn't know what parading Germany means to do—It does know that any European country, effectively isolated, can't do very much.

¶ Cuba waits and wonders what will happen under its new Government. Provisional President de Cespedes and his Cabinet, having resigned and retired to their homes, watch the efforts of the committee of five set up by the enlisted men of the army and navy, who bloodlessly forced in a new régime. Washington rushes battleships and destroyers to Havana and mobilizes 1200 marines at Quantico, Va., for quick transport if needed. The revolutionary junta declares it seeks economic reconstruction and punishment of officials who failed in their duty—Washington, ready to intervene, hopes it may not have to do so.

¶ Grand Rapids, furniture metropolis, is found by the Monitor Man actively supporting NRA. The furniture town records a 44 per cent business pick-up. And with the stanch backing found everywhere for NRA, the question of how firm the U. S. Supreme Court will back it comes again to the fore. Lawyers question constitutionality of certain sections; some malcontent is expected to bring a test. The Supreme Court may topple the New Deal, may strike it a slight blow, may postpone decision until it fruits—What will nine black-robed Justices say?

¶ The American Bankers' Association at Chicago does not enthuse over appeals from Washington that bankers lend more liberally in assisting national recovery. Supplementary funds are offered them through federal agencies. The bankers reply that they already have cash sufficient, but that they can only make loans that are sound. Wall Street watches the Chicago session to see how the bankers will react. Wall Street is divided on recovery matters. Its leaders sometimes appear to have very little in common—But naturally, perhaps, they have more in preferred.

¶ The United States mourns loss of life and property in a destructive hurricane in the Rio Grande Valley. Soviet Russia mourns the loss of six of its leading thinkers in aviation with the crashing of a plane. France mourns the loss of Georges Leygues, founder of the modern French navy. Premier Daladier quotes Leygues' thoughtful saying—"People who fail to recognize the power of the sea condemn themselves to live outside the great currents of universal life."

¶ The National Council of '76 compiles black figures on crime in the United States. This body, seeking to arouse resistance and destroy organized crime, declares that yearly 12,000 persons are murdered, 3000 kidnaped, 50,000 robbed. Each year sees 40,000 homes and other places burglarized and $100,000,000 lost in incendiary fires. Crime costs the nation $13,000,000,000 annually, with 400,000 persons living thereby. "The people are ready for the education that will end this," says the council—This means merely, but absolutely, changing the thoughts of victims and of criminals, too.

¶ Princeton University builds a new kind of theater in Murray Hall. With new acoustical control and visibility, audiences at future undergraduate performances will hear and see as never before. The floor is curved to give every spectator command of the stage, in addition to staggering of seats. The ceiling becomes a focusing mirror of sound, synchronizing reflected sound with sound traveling direct—All Princeton needs now are stude plays worth watching and listening to.

¶ General Johnson of NRA has made the word "chisel" an active verb of deep interest to amateur etymologists. A crook who doesn't wish to use force to "muscle" into another's racket uses his intelligence to chisel in. Now there are chiselers in society, clubs, politics, industry. The word is no Americanism. Oxford professors used it to denote sharp practicing in 1821. But that was almost modern. The word appears to go back to 1609, when London coined it from "chouse." Chouse itself came from "chous," a Turkish interpreter, to whom swindling was like breathing—So, to chisel is to chouse.

Sooner or Later New Deal Must Face Supreme Court Test on Constitutionality

Lawyers Openly Declare NRA Out of Line With American Bulwark

Shall It Be Revised?

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the eighth of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 6—Let nobody underestimate the degree of popular support that stands behind this National Industrial Recovery Act.

I find it just as emphatic here in this City of Furniture—which reports a 44 per cent business pick-up today over a year ago—as I did in Lowell, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Toledo or half a dozen other cities along the way. And this very measure of support makes more perplexing the rôle which the United States Supreme Court will play in the great economic drama now unfolding.

That there is grave constitutional question over many sections of the emergency acts passed by the special session, nobody can doubt. In this very city of Grand Rapids a week ago, the annual conference of the American Bar Association con-

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Critical of New Deal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Judge John J. Parker

New License Laws Make Roads Safer In the Northwest

All Drivers in Washington Must Now Take Severe Test of Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Automobile drivers in Washington have to know more than how to "step on the gas," says Mr. William Cole, chief of the state patrol.

For years this State has licensed all car drivers, but anyone could get a license by having two witnesses swear they knew he was a capable driver. It is a matter of record that a murder suspect actually got a chief of police to sign his application, when the police forces all along the coast were hunting the criminal.

Now anyone seeking a license to drive a car, who has not been previously licensed, must convince a state patrolman he or she knows not only how to handle a car, but that he has a working knowledge of the state motoring laws.

Patrolmen have been learning some astonishing facts regarding candidates for drivers' licenses. Some of the applicants didn't know how to handle a car, others couldn't read English and road signs were nothing in their lives.

But the patrol is slowly and surely stopping such practices and is thereby removing from the highways many potential traffic accident causes.

Persons who fail to convince patrolmen of their fitness to drive cars are refused licenses and should they attempt to drive, may be subject to stiff penalties. Of course the patrol cannot say that unlicensed persons don't drive cars. They cannot be sure until they stop a motorist whether he has a license or not. But if he doesn't the law will get him sooner or later.

Another surprising fact is the number of persons applying for drivers' licenses under the new law. These cannot show any previous registration, showing that thousands in the State have operated cars without licenses in past years.

The new law slaps a maximum penalty of $250 and three months in jail on persons driving without licenses, which is the reason thousands are now taking the new tests to get proper credentials.

That the law is strict enough to keep out those who cannot qualify is seen in the results of the tests already given. In some cities as many as 25 per cent "flunk" their examinations.

The drive to license all motorists will be continued throughout the year, officials declare, with the patrol frequently checking on drivers to see if the law has been obeyed.

Washington is out to make its highways safer by keeping unskilled and unqualified drivers off the pavement.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot sends back more word from Leningrad. You will note in his Watching the World Go By that practically every chimney in the Soviet metropolis is smoking.

An article and its translation on the Home Forum page might well be brought to the attention of your friend who is studying Spanish.

With all its beauties, Chicago's fair is not quite A[illegible] Boston Common—at least in the opinion of the estimable Mr. Scroggins. Daily Features page.

If a friend has a daughter about to venture off to college, show her the illustrated article on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Fo[illegible] page.

Things to Come

Thursday [illegible]ings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Boston Chamber Disputes Curley On Subway Issue

Finance Board Right, It Says, and Opposes Call for Resignation

The Boston Chamber of Commerce today, through Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, its president, placed itself, at issue with Mayor James M. Curley in his demand the State Emergency Finance Board resign.

The chamber thus places itself on record as against the spending of huge sums of money for construction purposes as proposed by the Mayor, who demanded the expenditure of $[illegible],000,000 for a subway up Huntington Avenue.

At the same time Mr. Curley reiterated in a statement that in his opinion Governor Ely should immediately demand the resignation of the members of the Emergency Finance Board following their adverse report on Mayor Curley's Huntington Avenue subway project.

The chamber's statement declares that "the chamber recognizes the desirability of joining in the great national effort to provide employment through public works, but that does not mean that the rule of reason should be discarded.

"Rejection of the subway does not eliminate the opportunity for giving employment. There is ample opportunity to build up a reasonable program of public works which will give employment. The action of the board is in every way consistent with the purposes of the National Recovery Act."

Mayor Curley declares that in presenting the adverse report the Emergency Finance Board disagreed with the President of the United States, that they had no sympathy with the National Industrial Recovery Act, and that in their opinion the whole country is wrong in seeking to put men to work and to give them wagees.

He further states, in contradiction to the board's contention that Boston is financially unable to bear the burden of the proposed, that Boston's financial standing is superior to that of any city of comparable size.

"If Boston is financially unable to carry on the program which I, as Mayor, have submitted to the Emergency Finance Board for its approval, then no city in the country has the right to embark or engage in any public construction program."

Mississippi Passes Educational Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 6—With many rural schools already open and others in the state public school system preparing to start the session by Sept. 11, Mr. W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, has announced Mississippi will have a standard eight-month school term in 1933-34.

Although county superintendents of education cannot make out their budgets until the Legislature meets in January, after the school session is well under way, the state superintendent said: "We are starting out on the theory that there will be an eight-month term and we believe legislative appropriations in January will justify this hope. Mississippi passed her educational crisis last session."

During the closing weeks of the past term, due to financial difficulties, many teachers were forced to contribute their services gratis to keep schools open for the standard term recognized by the department of education. To obviate such a condition this year, the department will sponsor a state-wide series of mass meetings during September to rally officials and patrons of public schools to the eight-month standard and to marshal influence in behalf of sufficient appropriations.

Revival of Old Franco-Russian Entente Looms

Herriot's 'Private' Visit to Moscow Held Big Political Move

New Groupings Likely

Apprehension of Germany Believed Back of Diplomatic Changes

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 6—Eager attention is turned on M. Edouard Herriot's visit to Russia, which obviously aims at reconstitution of the pre-war alliance. In some quarters distrust of Russia overweighs the possible diplomatic advantages of a closer rapprochement. In others M. Herriot is criticized for pursuing a personal policy.

M. Herriot's pronouncements have unquestionable significance. Thus in the Museum of Revolution he said: "We have not forgotten the series of great revolutions which mark the history of France. That is why we observe with sincere and profound sympathy the efforts you are making against absolutism, and those you manifest in building a new society. I have set myself the task of strengthening in all domains the friendship between the peoples of our two great countries."

This declaration is typical and indicates the importance attached to a Franco-Russian understanding. Certainly M. Herriot possesses no official powers for the moment but it is to be remembered that he is chief of the Radical Party which holds office and will probably figure again in the next government. It is also to be remembered that he was intrusted by the present government with a mission to America.

Surveying the Ground

The suggestion that he is definitely acting for the Government in Russia cannot be confirmed. It is believed that he has not been invested with material authority, but is rather surveying the ground. His precise status, acknowledged or unacknowledged, does not really matter. Either he will soon be master of French foreign policy or, through his party, will decisively influence it.

Before the war Russia was the principal associate of France. It kept Germany on the alert in the East. After the war, Poland was cast in a similar rôle, but it was soon seen that Poland was neutralized by the hostility of Russia. Now, by a friendly pact between Poland and Russia, it is possible to restore to Russia its former place in the diplomatic scheme of Europe.

For this purpose the Communist character of the Russian régime and even continuance of propaganda in France and the French colonies are ignored. The increasingly aggressive attitude of Germany, which is held

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Leaning to Smaller Faster Planes Seen For Passenger Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 — Instead of the huge 30 and 40-passenger transport planes predicted for commercial use in the near future, the trend will probably be toward more individualized air travel, with faster and smaller planes carrying from 8 to 12 passengers, Mr. P. G. Johnson, air company executive, told the International Automotive Engineering Congress at its closing session here Sept. 4.

The speaker, who is head of United Air Lines and Boeing Airplane Company and United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, said the medium-sized plane has many advantages over the superland plane which foreshadow its increasingly popular use by the commercial services.

Among these advantages, he listed high speed together with lower operating costs, easier landings in case of emergency, and greater flexibility in the matter of schedules.

Bankers Demand Free Hand; Boston Men Charge Timidity

New England Institutions Declared Motivated by Fear, Not Hope

Vaults Are Bulging

"Hoarding credit in mistaken good faith" is the charge leveled today against many New England bankers by a prominent Boston banking authority.

On the heels of the President's plea for "unusual courage" in lending now to finance recovery, this leading banker points out existing reservoirs of credit which could be thawed out of local vaults by a change of bankers' viewpoint from fear to optimism.

One Boston bank, which he chose as an outstanding example, has today nearly doubled the percentage of liquid funds which Mr. Jessie H. Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in his speech to the American Banking Association yesterday, set as a maximum for patriotic banks at this time. If this bank changed its tight lending restrictions, the banker said, it might lend millions to small struggling employers. They could then tide over the time between their increased wage payments under the Blue Eagle and the time when increased sales come to rescue them. They could buy and hire, speed machinery and ship goods immediately.

However, banks cannot lend of themselves, indicated another banker. "If business does not come in

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Ask President to Keep Hands Off So They Can Rebuild

Pledge To Aid NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 — President Roosevelt was asked by the American Bankers' Association today to hasten the end of the unsettled state of the money system and to refrain from experimental manipulation with it.

The bankers recommended the formation of a federal commission to study the problems of money, banking and central banking and to draft suggested legislation.

Insurance of bank deposits should be postponed beyond the time set for it to go into operation, the first of next year, the association also declared in adopted resolutions.

While the association is officially against deposit guaranty, its argument for postponement was based on what it presented as immediate reasons of practicality. It declared that in the four months between now and Jan. 1, it would be impossible to make the bank examinations required by the law. It also pointed out that the corporation required to administer the insurance of deposits had not yet been established.

One of the most serious problems of the national recovery program came to a focus here yesterday as

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Hitlerites Rule Church Synod As Moderates Quit

Predominance of National Christians Assured by New Order

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 6—The "Old Prussian Union of German Evangelical Churches," which is the most powerful German Protestant organization, passed a number of important laws at yesterday's general synod indicative of the complete control which the "German Christians," or National Socialists, within the church have now obtained.

Seventy-five per cent of the church officials will in future be German Christians, according to a resolution passed whereby ecclesiastical administrative appointments must be apportioned according to the result of the church elections held in July, which gave the German Christians an overwhelming majority. The controlling body of the synod, containing 19 members, will also be entirely in the hands of German Christians.

The administration of the Evangelical churches in this state will be reorganized by the institution of 10 bishoprics throughout Prussia in Berlin, Münster and other cities and in Danzig, over which the bishop of Brandenburg will be superior, acting as vice-president of the Evangelical Church Council. Pastor Hoffenfelder, a well-known German Christian, has been appointed to this office.

Moderates Leave Synod

The general synod, following resolutions already adopted by the Brandenburg synod some weeks ago, has sanctioned the application of the Reich's law regarding appointments of state officials to ministers and officials in church administration. Thus, after declaring that only such persons be appointed as have requisite qualifications and energetically support the national state, the resolution adds that no one of non-Aryan origin, or married to a non-Aryan, can be a minister or church official. Present ministers and officials married to non-Aryans are to be dismissed, the only exceptions being such as are laid down in the Reich's law.

The German Christians' victory is greatly simplified by the fact that the more moderate group within the church, which is entitled the Gospel and Church Movement, left the synod as a protest. But in any

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Ford Raises Pay Over NRA Limits And Remains Out

Increases Range From 40 Cents to $1 Above $4 a Day Minimum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 6—While deep silence continued to hang over the Ford laboratories today at any mention of NRA it was stated that an upward scaling of wages had been in progress for nearly a month—another of those surprising things that can happen in every Ford organization. It parallels the secrecy with which a new model motorcar can be developed without a "leak." This has happened more than once. It is characteristic of the super-individualist of the motor world.

Men in the pay line are reported to have let the wage revision be known, yet not a word of official confirmation. In fact there is scarcely an official left to confirm anything, and undersecretaries never talk. Mr. Ford is still in the wilds of northern Michigan.

Report by Workers

Workmen are declared to have reported that pay envelopes containing the higher wages have been coming through for several days. They admitted that the increases were 40 cents, 80 cents and $1 above the present minimum of $4 for an eight-hour day.

The Ford Motor Company has been working 40 hours a week since Aug. 1. Under the new scale the $4.40-a-day employee receives 55 cents an hour, instead of 50 cents as under the $4-day minimum, the $4.80-employee gets 60 cents an hour and the $5-employee 62½ cents an hour. Inquiries of the men standing in the pay line revealed that some of the highly skilled labor is now being paid as high as $1.50 an hour.

Under the automobile code, the minimum wage is 43 cents an hour for large manufacturing centers and the limit is 35 hours a week.

It would appear on one hand that Henry Ford has successfully resisted all efforts to have him sign up for the Blue Eagle, that he has no intention of signing any agreement by which he would have to open his production books to competitors, that he has outguessed the Washington officials who said the public would "crack down on him," for there are already definite signs that antagonism toward him is fading.

Labor Finds It Hard Nut

National labor officials who are here to organize the automobile industry for the American Federation of Labor, said that the Ford Motor Company is the hardest nut they have to crack. At the same time organizers make no secret of their admiration for Mr. Ford.

Up to this time 18 federal union charters have been issued for automobile factory units and officials admitted that there is not a Ford man among them. It is expected these workmen will be harder than ever to approach since their pay has been raised.

On the other hand, there persists a strong feeling that Mr. Ford is really anxious to go along with NRA and "would have done so before this were it not for antagonistic statements coming out of Washington."

Strength is given to this belief by the action last night of the Dearborn unit of NRA when the board of directors decided that Henry Ford's name shall be continued on the official letterheads. Mr. Ford is honorary chairman of the group.

Mr. Casper B. Hughes, chairman of the unit, said:

"We are convinced that Mr. Ford and the NRA organization will reach a compromise within a few days."

Here's a Tip for the Asparagus Tips—Don't Let the 'Doohickus' Get You

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6—That device which the world has been waiting for these many years—a "doohickus" for holding asparagus while cooking—has at last been invented.

Mr. P. A. Erb, chef of the Hollenden Hotel, where the National Inventors' Congress is holding forth this week, devised it. It is one of about 600 new inventions placed on exhibition.

Mr. Erb's asparagus gadget is a simple little thing which anyone might think of—but no one did! It consists of a set of wires on a spring which encircle and hold a half dozen asparagus tips. When cooking the tips can't break off and the waiter simply releases the spring over the customer's plate and deposits the asparagus thereon.

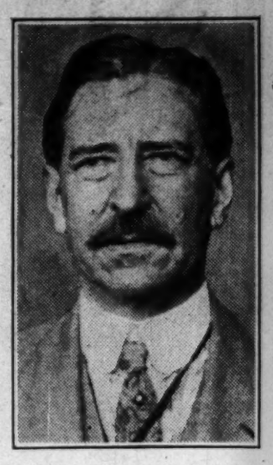
Also one may see here a revolving Christmas tree, a mechanical card dealer, a chicken-dressing rack, automatic garage door openers, a cart for carrying golf bags, and an airplane landing and taking off device, smoke and fume eliminator, a folding boat that carries three persons, weighs only 40 pounds and can be bundled into a compact package and scores of other unusual devices of more or less utility.

Mr. Lee S. Chadwick, author and big-game hunter, has invented a "self-containing" safety razor which permits change of blades without touching them. Prof. John G. Albright of Case School of Applied Science has invented a new portable flashing danger signal for use by road construction gangs, which can be operated on a battery for only one cent a day.

The main purpose of the congress will be to recommend a reorganization of the Patent Office in Washington, said Mr. Albert G. Burns, Oakland, Calif., its president.

"We want a new deal for inventors," said Mr. Burns. "We think inventors should get their patents quicker and should be protected on patents after they do get them. When an inventor patents an article now he is not sure he has a patent until he fights for it through the courts."

Sails for Closer View Of Cuban Developments



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Claude A. Swanson

United States Secretary of the Navy.

Small Farmers In Hungary Seek Part in Politics

Wake From Old Apathy and Demands Hand on Ruling Reins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The "man with the boot," or small farmer, in Hungary is stirring himself from age-old political apathy and demanding a grip on the reins of government, according to Mr. Tibor Eckhardt, chief opposition leader in Hungary, who calls it the outstanding political development in his country at the present time.

"He wants to get more for what he sells, to pay less for what he buys, and to have an efficient and honest state administration," says Mr. Eckhardt. "And our man with the boot will not stop his fight until he receives satisfaction."

The "man with the boot" has usually a little land, a team of good horses, a small house and a few domestic animals. Above him in the social and economic scale are the nobles and the great aristocracy. Below him are the landless, who often wear rather shabby shoes instead of the much-prized boots, who work as day laborers, are sent with their families in freight cars from great estate to great estate and contribute a large percentage of Hungary's agricultural population.

Now Seek to Emerge

Hitherto the rural workers and the small farmers have not had much voice in the social and political life of Hungary. They have raised beautiful horses, produced excellent wheat, followed the plow, swung the scythe and wielded the hoe, danced in the village squares, worn flaming garments on grand holidays and left important affairs, as well as the rich rewards connected with them, to their "betters." But now they want to help run things.

And a young, well-educated, audacious city man, Mr. Tibor Eckhardt, is doing all he can to encourage this new idea. He leads the Independent Farmers' Party and is regarded as one of the most promising politicians in Hungary.

He differs in many ways from most other peasant leaders in that he does not pretend to be a peasant. He does not wear boots, nor moccasins, nor a sheepskin cap. He is an elegant, vivacious town man. In Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and even Roumania, he might find it difficult to win the confidence of the villagers. They would probably suspect him of being too "slick," but his boldness, energy, vigor, agility and apparent devotion have won the allegiance of the small farmers.

Margin Is Too Wide

Mr. Eckhardt says that home industry is protected in Hungary as in no other land, with the consequence that manufactured articles are exorbitantly high in cost and that the difference between what the farmer receives for what he sells and pays for what he buys is greater than anywhere else in Europe. He demands that agriculture and not industry be favored.

Immediate introduction of the secret ballot, simplification of the state machine, reduction of the number of officials and the granting of civil liberties are planks in his platform. He also asks for a better distribution of the land.

Mr. Eckhardt heartily approves of the efforts of Mr. Julius Gömbös, Prime Minister, to secure new markets in Germany and Austria and he considers economic prospects in Hungary decidedly better than last year. There is an excellent crop and markets are fairly sure.

He does not anticipate the introduction of dictatorial methods in Hungary.

Delegates to Discuss Empire in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Questions relative to the present constitution of the British Empire" will be discussed at an unofficial British Empire conference to be held in Toronto on Sept. 12, it has been learned. Sir Herbert Samuel, former Home Secretary and leader of the free trade group in the British House of Commons, will head the delegation from Great Britain, who have been chosen by the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The meeting, plans of which are not entirely completed, is entirely non-political.

Chief of Navy Sails For Cuba In Revolt Crisis

Swanson on Indianapolis, Which Joins Other Warcraft at Havana

Marines Mobilized

State Department Interviews Envoys of Other Southern Republics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The United States took unprecedented action in the Cuban revolution today by dispatching a Cabinet officer, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, to Havana on the new cruiser Indianapolis, where he will arrive on Sept. 8.

Meanwhile smaller naval vessels are being concentrated in Cuban waters, two battleships are held in readiness to transport landing parties from American ports from Cuba, and marines from many eastern centers are being concentrated at Quantico, Va., preparatory to embarkation if necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy had planned to embark today on an inspection voyage to California, but Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that his itinerary had been changed and that he would sail direct to Havana. This display of force, and the presence of a Cabinet official, is hoped to exert a quieting effect on the Cuban revolution without the actual use of American forces on Cuban soil. But preparation of the marines indicates that the Administration is prepared for the stage of direct intervention if conditions demand.

Interviews Envoys

However, in a series of interviews with Latin-American envoys at the State Department and by a direct statement from President Roosevelt the Administration sought to avoid bad feeling with other Latin-American countries if intervention comes, and attempted to secure positive support from the southern countries.

With the situation held in his own hands, the Chief Executive stated positively that he did not wish to intervene. He described it as absolutely the last thing the Administration has in mind. Nevertheless he carefully explained that by virtue of the Platt Amendment the United States has a specially guaranteed right of intervention in Cuba which it does not possess in any other Hispanic-American nation. He drew a painstaking line of distinction between anything that may happen in Cuba and the general Latin-American policy of his Administration, based upon non-intervention and the strengthening of trade ties through this new friendship.

In the State Department, where officials were in closest touch with Havana through telegraph and unfortunately bad telephone connections, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, who had expected to go to Cuba as Ambassador within 10 days, was calling in Latin-American envoys to disarm criticism and secure coöperation. Shortly afterward Mr. Hull laid emphasis upon the Administration's desire to lay the situation frankly before accredited envoys from other American countries.

Marines Mobilized

Meanwhile, 1200 marines from many eastern centers were being concentrated at Quantico, Va., preparatory to embarkation for Havana if direct action becomes necessary. Five additional small naval units have been ordered to the Cuban coast. This afternoon Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, is embarking on the new cruiser Indianapolis for a voyage to the west coast. The trip will carry him into Cuban waters, where he is prepared to assist in directing whatever action may ensue. The modernized battleship Mississippi is ready to leave Norfolk. It can carry large landing parties of marines.

While these preparations are going on, Washington learns that in the Cuban junta's manifesto the declaration has been made that the so-called revolutionary assembly would turn over the reins and powers of the former de Cespedes government as soon as a constituent assembly had designated a government to rule.

In Washington this is more or less interpreted to mean that the student element in the present situation will demand the immediate abrogation of the Platt amendment, under which the United States reserves the right for intervention.

Student Group Absent

During the recent conference with Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador to Cuba, previous to former President Machado's overthrow, the student group was noticeable for its absence from the discussions. Members of that group, then in Washington, were insistent upon one of two things: either the United States should intervene, oust Machado and restore constitutional liberties, or the United States should withdraw altogether and leave Cuba alone to settle its own affairs. That of course meant Washington would allow arms to be shipped into Cuba for revolutionary purposes.

Today very much the same situation has again arisen. This time, however, the students are in control, and the United States is placed in the embarrassing position of seeing the man it agreed upon for Provisional President deposed. Further, American intervention for the protection of American lives and property would be denied. The situation

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Revival of Old Franco-Russian Entente Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

to be a menace to the existing order in Europe, makes it necessary for France to take precautions. Thus while M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier, was pointedly inspecting the steel and cement fortifications of France and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the Foreign Minister, was making a speech which denotes vigilance, M. Herriot is engaged in drawing closer together nations which have reason to apprehend the German designs.

It was M. Herriot who recognized the Russian Government in 1924. In was he who at the end of 1932 sought to carry the Franco-Russian understanding much further.

A non-aggression pact and a conciliation convention were then signed which barred countries from giving direct or indirect assistance to an aggressor. Unmistakably Germany was contemplated. There was also a promise to abstain from propaganda. Trade arranegments have been negotiated.

Desire for Alliance

M. Herriot's desire for an alliance, with contacts between the military and general staffs, is an open secret. Poland was induced to reach an accord with Russia. With Roumania agreement was more difficult, but eventually, during the economic conference, the Soviet signed pacts with the Baltic States, certain Asiastic countries and members of the Little Entente, including Roumania, which are virtually French allies.

Finally Italy which, paradoxically, recognized the Soviet in 1924, has come into the system. These negotiations have partly been directed by commercial motives. But nobody doubts that the uppermost thought is diplomatic. Nor does any one doubt that fear of Germany's intentions has largely operated in effecting a rapprochement among nations

Former Prime Minister Is Campaigning Alone

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Edouard Herriot

Now on "Private" Visit to Soviet Russia.

some of whom appeared to have irreconcilable aims.

The question is whether these pacts will promote peace. They seem to fortify the status quo. It is extremely likely that as a result of M. Herriot's Russian visit Russia and France will increasingly work together preparing for any eventuality.

German Books Sent to Turkey

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—To the new Turkish university in Angora, on the staff of which are 21 German professors or lecturers, a library of 15,000 books has recently been sent from Germany. The various academic and other libraries here all coöperated in laying the foundation of the new Angora library and a librarian from the German library in Leipzig will be responsible for its arrangement and administration.

Chief of Navy Sails for Cuba In Revolt Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

is fraught with all sorts of unpleasant possibilities and particularly so since the army is showing certain Bolshevist tendencies by fraternizing with civilians and refusing to obey officers in command.

There are persons in Washington who believe that the present revolt of the army will end once the enlisted personnel discovers that they cannot thrive on chaos, nor on an economic and financial crisis. These persons see Cuba's salvation in a strong man, preferably an army officer, who, with the army back of him, will maintain law and order while the United States helps the Government place Cuba on its feet, economically and financially.

Cuba's Day-Old Junta Attacks the Problem Of Setting Up New State

HAVANA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Cuba's day-old revolutionary government, confronted with the possibility that the rank and file of the army to which it owes its life might get out of hand, attacked the problem of setting up the new state today by promising full representation for every revolutionary faction.

Although the army privates and non-commissioned officers who effected the ousting of the de Cespedes government mingled during the night with civilians celebrating the governmental upset, they did not get out of control. It was feared, however, that trouble might develop.

The work of establishing the new state got under way within range of the guns of an American destroyer lying in the harbor.

Although Havana was comparatively peaceful other parts of the island did not enjoy similar conditions. In Cienfuegos revolutionary demonstrators sacked hardware stores, stealing firearms. Trade was at a standstill. Army and navy detachments protected foreigners. As former Mayor Aragones of Cienfuegos was boarding the gunboat Baire with his family he was arrested.

Before leaders of the new Government went into conference to discuss matters of policy, Señor Sergio Carbo, one of the commission of five now heading the Administration, gave assurances that every faction would receive representation.

Señor Carbo asserted that the most important thing to accomplish right now was to insure public order.

Cuban Junta Issues Edict

By the Associated Press

Havana, Sept. 6

THE revolutionary junta which has taken control of the Cuban Government issued a proclamation explaining its aims to the people. The text:

First—That it has organized itself in order to impel integrally the revolutionary vindications for which the great majority of the Cuban people is fighting and will continue to fight, within ample lines of modern democracy and upon pure principles of national sovereignty.

Second—These vindications succinctly stated are as follows:

1. Economic reconstruction of the nation and political organization as determined by a forthcoming constituent assembly.

2. Immediate trial for the delinquents of the previous situation, not only the civilians but also those of the army, without which it is impossible to reëstablish true order and authentic justice, safeguarding life and the property of nationals and foreigners.

3. Strict respect for the debts and agreements contracted by the Republic.

4. Immediate formation of tribunals adequate to safeguard the aforementioned responsibilities.

5. Reorganization as soon as possible of all the services and activities of the nation, looking toward a rapid return to normality.

6. To take, in effect, all the measures not foreseen as yet in this document, in order to initiate the movement toward the creation of a new Cuba, founded upon the firm bases of law and of the most modern concept of democracy.

Third—Taking into account that the present Government does not respond to the urgent demand of the triumphant revolution, notwithstanding the good faith and the patriotism of those who make it up, the revolutionary junta of Cuba takes over the reins of power as a provisional revolutionary government, which will try to take good care of the sacred trust which the people confer upon it, and will turn over that trust as soon as the constituent assembly which is to be convoked designates the constitutional government which will rule our destinies until the first general elections. This provisional government will dictate decrees and dispositions which will have the force of law.

Before the people of Cuba, and with the undoubted good will of the people of Cuba, whom we salute in the name of liberty and justice, this new Government will go forward, guaranteeing fully the stability of the Republic, trusting that Cuba may be respected as a new sovereign national, which goes forward vigorously toward a great international life.

(Signed) Prio Socarras, Jose Morell y Romero, Rafael Garcia Barcena, Justo Carrillo Hernandez, Guillermo Barrientos, Juan A. Rubio Padilla, Laudelino H. Gonzalez, Jose M. Irizarri, Carlos Hecia, Emilio Laurent, Roberto Lago, Ramizo Valdes Dausa, Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, Guillermo Portela, Ramon Grau San Martin, Sergio Carbo, Julio E. Gaunard, Sergeant Fulgencio Batista, chief revolutionary of all the armed forces of the Republic.

Camp Columbia, Sept. 4, 1933.

He said he was satisfied with existing conditions.

American residents of the Isle of Pines sent a delegation to Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador. The purpose of this action was not officially revealed but it was reported that the delegation asked that a destroyer be sent to the island, as they feared an uprising among the 3000 inmates of the model prison there. The prisoners have been restive for some time.

The coup d'état by army privates and non-commissioned officers resulted in the ousting of about 900 commissioned officers, and they constituted another problem for the fledgling government. Nobody expected these officers to take the political overturn lying down.

Señor Carbo spiked reports that the new administration would invoke press censorship.

"I shall be the first to resign if censorship is established," he said.

Among the factions to be recognized in the new régime, Senator Carbo continued, are the women's revolutionary organizations.

The ABC group, which played an important part in the ousting of Gen. Gerardo Machado's government less than a month ago, but did not participate as an organization in the new revolution, apparently was not hostile.

Elder members of the ABC withheld comment, except for asserting that they wished Cuba well. Some of the more radical elements of this group took part in the movement.

It was announced that the Cabinet positions had been apportioned thus:

Señor Portela, Secretary of State and of Justice.

Señor Carbo, Interior, War and Communications.

Señor Porfirio Franca, Finance.

Señor José Irizarri, Public Works and Agriculture.

Señor Ramon Grau San Martin, Public Instruction and Sanitation.

Machados to Be Reunited

MONTREAL, Sept. 6 (AP)—For the first time since their hurried departure from Cuba in mid-August, Gen. Gerardo Machado expects to be reunited soon with his family, a member of his entourage said.

Señora Machado, a son-in-law, two daughters, and several grandchildren were expected to arrive from Philadelphia to join the deposed president, who is living quietly in a Montreal hotel. General Machado refused to comment on the establishment of a revolutionary junta in Cuba.

Chile Names Hague Delegate

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (By U. P.)—The appointment of Jose Miguel Echenique as Chilean member of the International Court of Justice at The Hague was announced yesterday. The Government also announced that it had appointed Enrique Villegas, Jorge Valdes Mendeville and Luis Porto Seguro as its delegates to the annual assembly of the League of Nations. Señor Seguro is Chilean Minister to Germany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S.-Alaska Road Proposed to Open Vast Northern Area

Highway of 2250 Miles Held to Offer Scenic and Trade Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—On the basis of a three-year study, a special federal commission has recommended to President Roosevelt the construction of an improved highway connecting Seattle, Wash., with Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 2250 miles.

The commission, authorized by Congress, was composed of Mr. Herbert H. Rice of Detroit, Mr. Ernest W. Sawyer, former assistant secretary of the interior, and Maj. Malcolm Elliott of the United States Army Engineers. These men decreed that the road can be built at a reasonable cost and is justified from an economic standpoint.

Inasmuch as the greater part of the 1183 miles of new construction necessary is in Canada, much depends on the attitude of Dominion officials, it was pointed out, but the report now in the hands of President Roosevelt will provide a complete basis for further negotiations between the two countries.

It is estimated that it would cost somewhere around $2,000,000 for the Alaskan section, and $12,000,000 for the Canadian section of the highway. Two routes have been suggested: one of which would give service to the Yukon territory, and the other would involve less new road construction in Alaska and would serve important mining centers.

Citing the benefits of a highway to Alaska, the special commission pointed out that it would result in an increase in revenues from taxes and an increase in population; would be a great contribution to the welfare of American citizens living in Alaska, would open new country for settlement, investment and employment; would make accessible the existing 900-mile road now in central Alaska; would foster air commerce with Alaska by furnishing a guiding landmark and would promote friendly relations between citizens of the United States and Canada.

"The report on the proposed United States - Canadian - Alaskan highway is most comprehensive and is a powerful argument in favor of the project," Mr. Thomas Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, commented. "Aside from the recreational advantages that always come with the opening of new areas and new scenic attractions to our motoring millions, there are also economic factors to be considered."

Berry Removal Charges Dismissed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6—Removal charges filed against Comptroller Charles W. Berry of New York City by six independent Democrats last month stand dismissed today by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, with the comment: "I find no cause therein for executive action."

The charges were brought against Mr. Berry on Aug. 18, just after he had announced his intention of retiring from his $35,000 office, which he has held since 1926. He was one of the beneficiaries of the pay rise which city officials voted themselves during the James J. Walker administration, Mr. Berry's salary being boosted from $25,000 a year. The date set by the comptroller for his retirement is Sept. 16, when he will be eligible for a $12,000 annual pension.

Germany Approaches State Bank System

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—Important modifications of the German banking system, pointing toward state control in one form or another, were foreshadowed today by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

Presiding at a meeting of a committee investigating banking methods, Dr. Schacht said one of the main questions would be whether the loan and crelit system should be withdrawn from private hands and placed under state control.

Private banking could not be wholly eliminated, he continued, but a sharp dividing line would be drawn between the functions of the private and the state system. Voicing Chancellor Adolf Hitler's personal views, Herr Wilhelm Keppler, Nazi government expert, said the chancellor aimed at decentralization, the elimination of unwieldy concerns, and the creation of institutions for which one man could take responsibility.

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General Upturn In All Industries Noted in Surveys

New Deal and Natural Forces for Change Caused Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 6—The bank situation is improved. Hoarding has been stopped. The money situation is better. The credit of the Government has been strengthened. The farmers are being helped. Business is encouraged. Employment and purchasing power have increased. Confidence has returned and the wheels of industry set in motion.

Thus did Mr. Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, sum up conditions at the opening meeting today of the twentieth Annual National Business Conference, opened in Richard Knight Auditorium with representatives from all parts of the United States in attendance.

He gave three reasons why his organization is "fundamentally bullish" in regard to present trends: (1) the New Deal with its National Industrial Recovery Act; (2) Natural Forces; and (3) Potential Inflation.

Trend Upward Noted

"Business is showing a trend toward a period of real prosperity which may last from two to five years after reaching the normal line," Mr. Wilson declared. He gave the great recovery experiments only one chance in seven of toppling.

The statistician referred to deflation days as "business being wrung through the wringer." He said that deflations dug down deep to a solid foundation upon which "we can build another period of prosperity."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the power of inflation stands like a spare dynamo ready to be put into service whenever needed to spur business on. He declared the New Deal to be fundamentally on a sound money platform with the President hoping to raise prices without inflation. Only open market operations have been used up to the present time, he said. It is thought that Mr. Roosevelt will not adopt an inflation policy unless other methods fail to bring about the desired results, the speaker asserted.

Buying Anticipated

Sales, the business authority continued, should be noticeably good in 1934. The first marked increase should be among the group known as "necessities" but by the end of the year buying should have gained momentum enough to bring practically every line of industry into the buying area.

Whether there is inflation or not, Mr. Wilson expects higher commodity prices in 1934. Also, he continued, there will be higher retail prices as the cost of production tends upward. Uncontrolled inflation would mean sky rocketing prices at wholesale and retail.

In presenting the stock outlook, the speaker said that the present opportunity furnishes another chance to buy carefully selected stocks at a relatively low stage. Investment opportunities, he said, are still hanging on trees.

The bond market outlook resolves itself into two viewpoints—a normal business recovery without inflation and the prospects for bonds in case of severe inflation, Mr. Wilson continued. He said he looks for higher levels—barring inflation.

"The fear of inflation," the speaker concluded, "must not blind us to a fundamentally optimistic outlook. Inflation will not be used unless other methods fail. At least 70 per cent of our recovery is real.

New Deal at Work

"The Administration through the New Deal public-works program and the NRA is doing everything within its power to bring back prosperity. The readjustment has run is course and the natural forces now favorable are working toward recovery. The fear of inflation is simply standing on guard to remind us that: Business is going up and will continue to go up as long as it stays on the level."

The annual question box of the conference is to be held this afternoon with Mr. Roger W. Babson presiding. At this time Mr. Babson will personally answer questions on all subjects related to the business outlook.

Vermont Votes, 2 to 1, Against Prohibition

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 6 (AP)—Vermont yesterday joined the repeal movement, the twenty-fifth state to vote against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Long listed in the prohibition column, the Green Mountain State upset the hopes of prohibition forces and recorded itself two to one against retention of the amendment. The complete vote of the 248 towns and cities was: For repeal, 41,220; against, 20,631.

A ticket of 14 delegates to a state convention to be held later in the month was elected as a group representing each of the 14 counties. The convention will meet at Montpelier to ratify the Twenty-first Amendment by which the Eighteenth would be repealed. Three counties were recorded in the dry column, Lamoille, located in the north central part of the State; Orleans, adjoining it on the northeast, and Orange County in the west central portion.

Histrionics in Their Simplest Form

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Producing a Play in Quincy Children's Theater

Children of Quincy Have Little Theater; New Public Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—While actors and theater patrons alike have been making the trek to summer playshops during the hot months, about 100 Quincy children have established their theater in the cool depths of a basement behind the public library here.

The dramatic club is under the direction of Miss Sarah B. Kingman, of the children's branch of the library. It is said to be the only one of its kind carried on in connection with library work in this country. Miss Kingman first saw the possibilities of such an idea when she was visiting Toronto, where a similar organization has been established. The young performers were doing Shakespere and Dickens.

When Miss Kingman had made arrangements for the use of the present theater site last spring, the Boy Scouts under Mr. B. F. Hodgkinson came along and cleaned things up for her. The result is a miniature theater in detail. There is a drop curtain, wings, footlights, borders and a seating capacity for about 50.

Besides the theater group, there are about 25 poungsters enrolled in a puppet division. And the puppet art has truly won its place in the new organization. For when the cellar theater was still incomplete, Miss Sadie Berman gave a puppet show to purchase the curtain.

The dramatic section is divided into two groups, for older and younger children. They rehearse on Wednesdays. Besides working on regular plays, the children prepare short between-the-act skits. Those assisting Miss Kingman in the work include Miss Helene Hodgkinson, who supervises the drama, and Miss Avis Walker.

Fatal Train Wreck Under Investigation

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—State, county, city, and railroad officials began an investigation today to determine the responsibility for the train crash here last night in which 14 persons were killed and 25 injured.

A fast milk train on the Erie Railroad plowed into the rear of a Chicago-to-New York passenger train, which had been stopped just outside the city by a switch engine at work ahead.

All of the dead were taken from a wooden coach sandwiched in between steel cars three cars from the rear.

Mr. M. H. King, of Elmira, engineer of the milk train, said: "I didn't see the signal light in time to stop. It happened too quickly. We were coming around a curve."

Mr. William Derigo, a gardener, who witnessed the wreck, declared he heard the milk train coming and saw the brakeman with a red lantern in his hand "running like mad in the direction of the milk train, waving his red lantern and I think a white one."

Mr. Derigo also said he heard no squealing of brakes to indicate that the milk train had seen the signal and was attempting to stop.

Sheriff Charles W. Kress says that the investigation will be pushed and that an attempt will be made to find whether a signal light had been set against the milk train, and if so why the engine crew of that train did not see it in time; whether the brakemen of the passenger train had proceeded down the track to the rear of the standing flier; and whether the milk train crew had received any previous notice of the halting of the passenger.

Engineer Is Blamed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6 (AP)—Mr. R. E. Woodruff, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, said the engineer of the milk train which plowed last night into a waiting passenger flier near Binghamton, N. Y., was aware that he did not have a clear track. Mr. Woodruff, who is in charge of Erie operations, made the statement today after a preliminary investigation of the accident.

The statement of Mr. Woodruff appeared to contradict quoted informal statements by Engineer M. H. King of Elmira, N. Y., that he "didn't see the signal light in time to stop."

Red Cross Aid Sent To Hurricane Areas

The American Red Cross today rushed aid to the storm-stricken area of Texas, Mexico and Florida, where the Associated Press reports at least 32 fatalities, approximately 1500 injured and property damage estimated in the millions.

Red Cross experts in relief measures have been sent with workers and supplies on five trains into the hard-hit sections. Meanwhile a new threat appeared in the form of possible floods brought on by the torrential rains accompanying the hurricane, which devastated the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Mexico, and the Florida east coast Monday night and Tuesday.

Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, of Texas, arranged with the federal relief director for expenditure of government funds, and ordered available Texas rangers into the storm area. She said, however, that martial law is not necessary. Most of the fatalities were in Texas and Mexico. Considerable damage was done in Florida, especially to the citrus crop.

Simultaneously with the storm in this hemisphere western Japan and southern Korea were devastated by a typhoon which took a toll of 49 fatalities and 23 missing. Dispatches also reported by the Associated Press note an earthquake in Czechwan Province, western China, which caved in an area 170 miles square.

Florida Turns to Relief

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 6 (AP)—Relief workers in Florida today moved to care for 1000 families made homeless by the tropical hurricane which swept parts of the east coast and interior the first two days of the week.

Virtually all of the towns between Lake Worth and Vero Beach were damaged heavily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, today promised assistance to the storm sufferers of Texas and Florida and said several carloads of food already had been shipped into those states to be paid for with federal funds.

Birmingham Man Keeps City Finances 'in Black'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mr. J. M. Jones Jr., a railroad man, who grew to manhood without a profession, has just been reëlected president of the Birmingham City Commission for his third four-year term. He defeated his only opponent, Mr. Cleon B. Rogers, in the primary by a majority of 3500 votes. The Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

Mr. Jones ran on his record as a careful municipal administrator who has kept the city's finances out of the red throughout each year of the depression. The city now boasts a surplus to its credit, being one of the few in the country with such a record. A run-off primary will be held Sept. 8 for associate city commissioners in which the offices of Mr. John H. Taylor and Mr. W. E. Dickson, incumbents, are being contested by Mr. W. O. Downs and Mr. Lewey Robinson.

Permanent C. C. C. Advocated to Wage Conservation War

Forestry Association Hears Plea Made for Greater White Mountain Area

FRANCONIA, N. H., Sept. 6—Permanent Civilian Conservation Corps to wage unceasing war against forest destruction was proposed last night by Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest, speaking before the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Forestry Association.

Delighted by the C. C. C. progress in the White Mountain area, Mr. Scott sees definite need of a permanent modified corps, particularly for national forests.

"Could each of our district rangers have one company of such a corps, splendid benefits would accrue to the men, and to the public property on which their services would be employed," he said.

"If, as appears likely, there will always be a margin between the demands of industry for labor and the supply of labor available," he continued, "what better method of taking up slack could there be than to take a reasonable number of young men out of industrial competition each year and employ them on national forests to the great benefit of themselves, public property and American citizenship?

More than 200 bronzed foresters and their families are attending the convention. Mr. Robert Fechner, C. C. C. head; Mr. Robert Kircher, regional forester, and various state foresters are present.

Mr. Scott said that with increased public leisure demand for public outdoor recreation is probably in its infancy, and only most careful and comprehensive study and planning will avoid disastrous mistakes. Recreational surveys of the White Mountain National Forest will be made, he said, and one on timber management.

Reviewing the tremendous growth of the White Mountain National Forest, Mr. Scott predicted a greater recreational and commercial use of the area—the East's greatest example of national forest worth.

Mr. George D. Pratt, association president, reviewed the history of national forests. Eastern purchases total 5,500,000 acres—one acre of every 20 forest acres in public ownership. With $20,000,000 available for new purchases, eastern national forests soon will cover twice as much land as in 1932.

Mr. W. R. Brown, chairman, New Hampshire Forestry Commission, welcomed the guests.

Brief greetings were voiced by Dr. Arthur Stanley Pease of the Appalachian Mountain Club; Mrs. George F. Morris, New England Conference Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John S. Hecht, New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs; Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture; Karl D. Scates, New Hampshire lumberman, and Philip W. Ayres, Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Organizations other than the American Forestry Association participating in the convention are the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, the New England Section of the Society of American Forests, the Empire State Forest Products Association and the Rhode Island Forestry Association.

Imprisoned Deer Finds Own Way Out

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—Watkins Glen lost its latest attraction today with the departure of its celebrated deer from the rocky ledge it had occupied for the last 10 days.

Scorning the temporary and camouflaged bridge that had been erected for its exit, the deer, under the gentle urging of two park employees, made its way cautiously down the precipitous bank into the stream that flows through the glen, crossed to the opposite side, jumped to a small ledge and then ambled to the top of the bank on the south side of the ravine. It then trotted by one of the tourist camps near the entrance to the reservation, and headed for the nearby woods, where it was soon lost to sight.

Under the direction of Mr. F. E. Edminster Jr., animal expert for the state conservation commission, who came here from his laboratory at Cornell University for the purpose of superintending the deer's departure, Mr Frank Haight, superintendent of the Watkins Glen State Park, and one of his assistants crept along the cliff about 5 a. m. today. They moved slowly and quietly, taking care not to frighten the deer. The animal, retreating from the men, slowly and carefully picked its footing along the ledge where it had been marooned, and finally made its escape, about 6:30 o'clock.

Prepared to Direct Harvard's Future

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. James B. Conant

Conant Takes Over Lowell's Position As Head of Harvard

Dr. James Bryant Conant took office yesterday as the twenty-third president of Harvard University. Since his return to America on Aug. 23, he has been in Cambridge on several occasions, but his visits have been brief and informal. Today marked the official assumption of his duties as president. At 9 o'clock in the morning, he took his place in the office at the desk occupied for the last 25 years by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president.

Questioned on his trip to Europe, Dr. Conant said that while in England he revisited Oxford University, staying with old friends and colleagues in chemistry. He was joined at Oxford by Mrs. Conant, and they then went to Cambridge University, where they were guests of the master of Emmanuel College, the college attended by John Harvard more than 300 years ago.

His first official appearance will take place during "Freshman Week," the last week in September, when he will informally welcome the members of the incoming class. No decision has yet been reached as to whether or not a formal inauguration ceremony will be held. The matter will be discussed by the Harvard Corporation at its first meeting on Sept. 25.

British Dairymen Favor National Pool

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—British farmers have voted overwhelmingly for a national dairy pool. The recent poll of registered dealers, it was announced today, showed 96.42 per cent in favor of the scheme. A two-thirds majority was necessary.

Farmers will sell their milk through regional pools, which will divide the profits among participants according to the amount of milk each delivers.

The national board, which will be in charge, will be responsible not only for marketing and supply contracts but also will utilize surplus milk for cheese-making and the manufacturers of dry milk on a large scale. The board assumes control Oct. 1 for a trial period until the new year, when the scheme becomes formally effective. The scheme applies to England and Wales.

Roosevelt Says NRA Not Best for Railroads

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt has informed Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive's Association, that he is "largely in agreement" with the view of Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator of transportation, that the nation's railroads would be better off if they were not placed under the NRA.

In Cleveland Sept. 1, Mr. Whitney expressed himself as disappointed and shocked at learning that the Recovery Act was not going to be applied to the nearly 1,000,000 railroad workers.

Italian Women Win Recognition In Public Posts

Student of Greek Classics to Direct Laurenziana Library at Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE—Evidence of the way in which Italy is awarding important posts to women is contained in the announcement that Dr Teresa Lodi has been appointed head of the Laurenziana Library here.

Dr. Lodi has for some years held the position of vice-director of the National Library in Florence, and her profound knowledge of the Greek classics and her own important writings are considered to fit her well for the important work to which she is now called.

Scholars from all over the world have long been drawn to the priceless collections of books and manuscripts in the great libraries of Florence, and have expressed indebtedness for the courtesy and assistance of the scholarly librarians who have in turn held the directorships.

Commendatore Angelo Bruschi, director of the National Library for the last 20 years, is relinquishing his post. His successor is Dr. Domenico Fava who comes to Florence from Modena where since 1914, he has directed the Estense and University Library of Modena, acting also since 1920 as superintendent of all the libraries of the Province of Emilia. He is the author of a number of works on literature and philology.

Roumania Bolsters Home Wheat Market By Tax at Flour Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Roumanian Government has decided to fix the selling price of its new harvest of wheat in the home market and to keep it at a level about 30 per cent higher than the price on the world market.

Through agricultural coöperatives the state is to buy wheat from farmers at 30,000 lei (about $250) a carload, even though its export price would be only 20,000 lei. The loss is to be collected from the people in the form of a one leu tax per kilogram on flour, levied at the mill.

The Government will secure cash for this transaction, requiring a sum nearly a tenth as large as the total state budget, by temporarily using funds collected for other purposes and by mortgaging the wheat at the National Bank.

This year the price of wheat in Roumania, due to import restrictions and a meager harvest during 1932, has been considerably higher than that on the world market.

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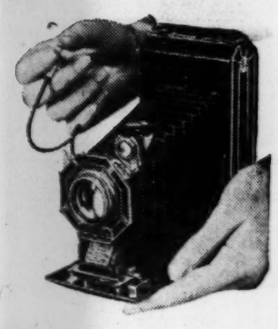

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The Kodak Six-16, for 2½ x 4¼ pictures, with fast f.4.5 lens, $30. With f.6.3 lens, $17. The Kodak Six-20, for 2¼ x 3¼ pictures, with f.4.5 lens, $28—f.6.3 lens, $15. Stop by and see them. Store hours 8:30 to 5:30.

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NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

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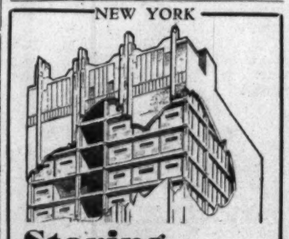

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State Law Held Labor Policeman For NRA Code

Massachusetts Official Says Short Hours Can Be Enforced 100 P. C.

A Massachusetts law designed to police its own labor standards has become unwittingly one of the most effective policemen for the NRA.

Back in the pre-new deal days, Massachusetts legislators, looking no farther than the Berkshires on the west and Cape Cod on the east, passed a law. This law told every employer in the State to place in a conspicuous position the number of hours every woman and minor were required to work.

Originally this law was intended to police Massachusetts's 48-hour working week. But enter the codes—with their 40-hour week. The state law still reads that the exact number of hours required of women and children must be posted, and if the NRA codes require 40 or 30 hours or even none, these requirements must be posted or a $50 fine will be exacted by the State.

Mr. John P. Meade, director of the division of industrial safety of the Department of Labor and Industries, who revealed the rôle of this state law in the New Deal, was certain it would enable the Commonwealth to enforce 100% every code provision dealing with the hours of work for women and children.

Mr. Meade was gleeful over the innocent manner in which this law had fitted into the federal pattern. He chuckled over the paradox, whereby Washington has announced that it alone shall enforce the code provisions, yet here is Massachusetts enforcing them without violating the Washington decree. For the Commonwealth is enforcing its own law, and just happens to be enforcing the code provisions.

This practically unique situation is an argument for the blank check type of law to be filled in by the hand of changing events, Mr. Meade indicated.

Farley to Dedicate Federal Building

Plans have been completed for the testimonial luncheon to be tendered to Postmaster-General James A. Farley by the Boston Chamber of Commerce on next Saturday in connection with the dedication of the new Federal Building in Post Office Square.

The luncheon which is open to the business men of Greater Boston will be held at the chamber building at 12:30 p. m., with Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the chamber, presiding.

The luncheon will be broadcast through Station WNAC and the Columbia chain and through Station WBZ and the National chain. Among the speakers will be President Wadsworth, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, United States Senator David I. Walsh, Mayor James M. Curley, Postmaster William E. Hurley and Postmaster-General Farley.

In honor of the luncheon and as a fitting souvenir for the event a special cachet is being developed to be presented to all those present at the luncheon. Arrangements have been made to have these cachets among the first cancelled in the new Federal Building as a memento of the occasion.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, mostly easterly, increasing Thursday.

Maine: Showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; cooler Thursday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming south or southeast, and increasing by Thursday; overcast weather, with showers Thursday and over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	80	Minneapolis	72	94
Bismarck	56	84	Montreal	62	72
Boston	66	80	Nantucket	70	78
Buffalo	70	76	New Orleans	76	94
Chicago	72	90	New York	66	82
Cincinnati	66	86	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Denver	68	96	North Platte	64	94
Dodge City	68	86	Philadelphia	70	80
Eastport, Me.	60	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Hatteras	80	86	Pittsburgh	64	84
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Portland, Me.	58	76
7 p.m. Sept. 5	..	80	Raleigh	72	84
Helena, Mont.	46	86	St. Louis	72	90
Huron, S. D.	64	106	Salt Lake City	74	94
Jacksonville	76	76	San Francisco	56	68
Kansas City	74	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	84
Key West	84	88	Seattle	52	60
Los Angeles	56	78	Tampa	80	82
Memphis	74	88	Washington	64	80
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	56	82

A—9 a. m. Sept. 6.
B—Maximum Sept. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:30 p. m., Thursday 1:53 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:42 p. m.

Events

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum — "The Masquerader," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Paramount — "Big Executive," 1:30, 4:15, 7:04, 9:51 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:15, 2:56, 5:39, 8:22 p. m.
Fenway—"Big Executive," 2:14, 4:55, 7:33, 10:14 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:55, 3:36, 6:15, 8:55 p m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum — "The Masquerader," 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:15 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 11:00 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, Sept. 6—Canadian National Railways, entire system, gross revenues for the last 10 days of August totaled $4,837,927, compared with $4,405,013 in the like 1932 period, an increase of $432,914. Total August gross was $13,376,756, compared with $11,326,017 in August last year.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

NOTICE

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(General Laws, Chapter 149, and Acts in Amendment thereto)

The employer is obliged by law to post this notice, giving the exact hours when the work begins and ends on each day of the week, and the time allowed employees for meals. The employment of any woman or child at any time other than as stated in this notice shall be deemed a violation of law. The hours for minors stated in this notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the written consent of the Commissioner.

The Above Is the Heading of Order on Women and Children Labor Hours

New Deal Bound to Face Test As to Its Constitutionality

(Continued from Page 1)

vened, summoning prominent judges, teachers and lawyers from all over the country.

The major subject of discussion, on and off the program, was the New Deal and its chances with the Supreme Court. Many members arrived with personal suspicions of the new laws, and found their views confirmed by others. As sessions wore on, a kind of community verdict was crystallized. One found it in the cautiously phrased speeches of Judges John J. Parker and Morris A. Soper, in the presidential utterance of Mr. Clarence E. Martin, and other addresses.

It was still more obvious in the off-the-record conversations in hotel lobbies. These lawyers believed that parts, at least, of the NRA and its codes were invalid. To confirm this impression, one of the highest ranking officers of the association was questioned point blank by this correspondent somewhat as follows:

Their Idea of New Deal

"Isn't my impression correct, sir, that the great majority of association members believe the New Deal unconstitutional, at least in part?"

"Not a doubt of it!" said the official with a smile.

It is that smile which the observer finds tantalizing. If I were to set down one composite summary of all the discussions regarding NIRA which I have heard in my journey thus far, I should always include that smile, and a remark that always seems to accompany it. The talk shifts to the Constitution, there is a preliminary chuckle, and then someone makes the inevitable comment, "Well—what's the Constitution got to do with the New Deal? We scrapped that long ago!"

That always brings a laugh.

But there are nine men soon to assemble in dark judicial robes in Washington to whom the matter will hardly bring a laugh. These are the judges of the Supreme Court. They are rightly called the most powerful judges in the world. It seems to this observer, fresh from the debates of the Bar Association, and remembering, too, all his conversations about the New Deal across 1000 miles of America, that perhaps not enough attention is being paid to the views of these Nine Men—that perhaps the chuckle about the Constitution is not quite justified after all.

These Nine Men have power which is startling to contemplate. The whole world is concerned with the New Deal. At this minute, perhaps, some English economist is gravely discussing it, and pointing out its difficulties, while some French writer is describing its beauties. Do either of these Europeans comprehend the uniquely American rôle of these Nine Men? It is doubtful.

Subject of Wide Discussion

Then again, closer at home, even as you read these lines, thousands of separate discussions of the New Deal are proceeding across the American continent. After-supper parties in pent-houses overlooking New York's twinkling bridges, and shirt-sleeved arguments carried on by comportable farmers tilted back against barn doors on the Iowa prairie, deal with the same matter . . . and these Nine Men metaphorically stand back of every argument!

Three scenes the traveler across the country finds typical of this precise period of the Blue Eagle's flight. First, the hard-working executive of a local Chamber of Commerce, acting as a sort of umpire for his city in interpreting codes, and symbolizing thereby the new order in industry; second, the procession of marchers keeping step to a band down Main Street on blue-eagle day, symbolizing mass approval of higher wages and shorter hours; and finally, a pleasant-faced, earnest, middle-aged woman going from house to house as official canvasser, symbolizing, I suppose, the crusader. These, I proclaim, are the three typical scenes of the great American drive to date. And the enigmatic Nine Men stand in the background of every one of them.

A small and critical minority in America may find fault with the New Deal, but the bricklayer and his wife and friends, who comprise the vast majority, are 100 per centers in its favor. They would reelect Mr. Roosevelt today by a bigger majority than he got 10 months ago. They are for the Constitution—yes, to be sure; but they are more emphatically for the elimination of another winter like the last! They don't need statistical graphs to tell them business is better; they can see that in their own jobs, their own pay, their own hours. It is inconceivable to this big majority that the Constitution should ever come athwart an improvement like that.

In the End, the Supreme Court

So that brings us to the Supreme Court. Sooner or later a case is coming before that august body that may make or break the New Deal. If the New Deal is rejected, bag and baggage, then out goes collective bargaining and planned economy, codes and licenses, and back comes unrestrained individualism and its step-children child-labor and sweatshops, very likely, in its hands!

The Supreme Court may give the New Deal only a slanting blow. Or it may delay its decision altogether until after the present emergency is past. All things considered, that result would probably be for the best, and is obviously what the Roosevelt Administration is hoping for.

Someone may argue that it does no good to speculate about a decision which nobody can forecast. I merely repeat that not enough attention is being paid to those nine men in the easy dismissal of the constitutional difficulty that one finds today all over the country.

It does not take more than a layman's knowledge of history to recil that one of the objectives of the constitutional fathers was to keep the control of all then-existant industries in the hands of the 13 respective states. If they had not done so, the document would not have been signed. They succeeded in thir purpose, and all down the line of American history the Supreme Court has sustained them in their objective. Federal control of interstate commerce has been upheld, but not the control of the industry itself, as the quashing of such an act as the Child-Labor law reveals.

And yet now, to cite only a single instance, the New Deal comes along with a scheme to put entire industries under codes and to license them, if need be, so as to restrain recalcitrancy. The Federal Government will at last fix prices and control production. It was a crime before to participate in collective efforts, and now it is a crime not to—but the antitrust law has not been repealed! Who can fail to see the thin ice of such legal situations?

The Case of Oklahoma

It would take too long to discuss the matter at length, but one decision may be cited. Some years ago the State of Oklahoma decided to launch its own economic experiment. It voted that no one could manufacture ice in the State without license. The purpose was the same as the New Deal, to limit production to demand.

The case came before the Supreme Court. It is known as New State Ice Company v. Ernest A. Liebman (285 U. S. 262; 1932). By a vote of 7 to 2 the Supreme Court completely rejected the proposal of Oklahoma, and scoffed at the idea of licensing. Rugged individualism was upheld to the limit. Doesn't this case spell the doom of the Recovery Act, it was asked at the Bar Association meeting? And wasn't the Oklahoma experiment on all fours with the New Deal?

Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia, in a painstaking analysis of the NIRA published in the Bar Association Journal, reached the following significant conclusion:

"Enumeration of the constitutional difficulties that will be encountered in the administration of this legislation implies no unfriendliness toward its basic purposes. For the statute in its main aspects to be invalidated would be little short of a major tragedy.

"But candor demands the admission that for the statute and the codes to be sustained in their entirety requires a change of attitude on the part of the Supreme Court no less revolutionary than the legislation itself."

There it is exactly: "A change of attitude on the part of the Supreme Court no less revolutionary than the legislation itself"!

Can It Be Stretched?

A layman can only wonder how far a document, framed for the individualism of 13 colonies, is capable of being stretched by legalistic interpretation—even with the best will in the world—to cover a system of regimented industry and planned economy, 150 years later? If it can be so stretched, then can one doubt that these Nine Men will say so, with all the firmness of a detached judiciary? Judges Parker and Soper, who appeared before the Bar Association, and others, repeatedly affirmed the court's independence.

It has been obvious for a long time that the Roosevelt Administration fears a court rebuff as perhaps no other outcome, and has taken every legal precaution to forestall it. The use of the compulsory features of the licensing system are being carefully avoided, to prevent lawsuits. Furthermore, there is the legal fiction that all the codes are "voluntary" agreements between the industries and the President. Undoubtedly it is hoped to postpone a court test until this experiment in romantic economics has been fully explored.

Again, the laws all stress their "emergency" nature. Here the Administration appears to be on its safest ground. The "doctrine of emergency" has never been fully formulated by the court, but it did carry laws like the Adamson Eight-Hour Act unharmed through the judicial hopper in the war, and it permitted vast broadening of federal authority at the time. However, the Supreme Court emphatically asserted that the existence of a state of war did not remove or change the constitutional limitations upon congressional authority.

No Time to Laugh

"The presence of an emergency is an important factor in constitutional interpretation," concludes Professor Handler, on this subject; "it may result in the restriction of the normal rights of the individual; it does not, however, afford a blanket exemption from constitutional limitations, nor convert a federal into a strongly centralized system of government."

When those nine black-robed judges reassemble in their solemn conclave in the Capitol, as they will be doing soon, I fancy there will be less inclination to laugh at the "demise of the Constitution." The atmosphere of the Supreme Court is not conducive to laughter. It is one of the most solemn and impressive spots in America.

When these Nine Men reassemble, it may be that no case involving the New Deal will come at once to their hands. The Administration hopes so; and is doing its best to forestall a case.

Yet eventually the Supreme Court must speak, for if the new laws are a success their major features are almost certain to be continued when their nominal two years are up. What the court will say then is anybody's guess.

If the court upholds the law it will end the matter. If it throws it out it is likely to be just the beginning.

One thing can be said. Only very excitable people are apt to blame the Supreme Court if it fails to find something in the Constitution which is not there. There are always limits to legal elasticity. Some have predicted that Mr. Roosevelt, in case of an adverse decision, might appoint additional members to the Supreme Court till he got his necessary majority; but this flouting of a revered tribunal seems unlikely. I should rather thhink that a hint dropped by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, in a speech given on the Paific Coast last summer with the approval of Mr. Roosevelt, might be prophetic.

Why, he asked, ask the Supreme Court to struggle to harmonize the Constitution with economic concepts which did not exist when that great document was written?

Would it not be more honest, he inquired, both to the country and to the court itself, to call a Constitutional Convention to rewrite the document along new lines?

That was the statement made by a Cabinet member with the approval of Mr. Roosevelt. It may be a straw showing the direction of the wind.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Ross Peardon, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Sigmund Speath; soloists.
8:45 "Mimi and Jerry," songs.
9:00 NBC, "Music Magic"; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Pan-American Concert; United States Navy Band.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, "Women and Consumers."
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Reggie Childs's Orchesta.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute; historical program.
9:30 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, National Exchange Clubs banquet program; speakers.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical program.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "Round Towners," quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quarter; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
8:30 Talk, James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Mandy Lou; Harry Richman; Milton Berle.
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:15 Announcements; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Germany of Today," Dr. Herbert von Beckarath.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:45 Female vocal trio.
8:00 "In the Master's Music Room."
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 Bette Brooks; ensemble.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 Sid Reinhers's Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Studio program.
7:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
8:00 Fallon Post Legion Band.
8:30 Hawaiian Troubadours.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Brazil Line Halts Service

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Lloyd Brasileiro, a Government-subsidized shipping agency, yesterday suspended its cargo and passenger service to the United States lest its ships be held to satisfy a $1,000,000 court judgment handed down in New Orleans. The judgment was issued in favor of insurance companies as a result of the wreck of the ship Pelotas at Vera Cruz in 1924.

Owners to Fight Insurance Rates On Automobiles

Referendum to End Law Urged, but Auto Clubs Fail to Lead Way

Organizations attacking and defending compulsory automobile insurance think it a "great idea" to let the voter pass on the question of keeping or scrapping the Massachusetts insurance law, but no one seems to initiate the move.

All of them expect someone to "pop the plan" at one of the numerous hearings held on the subject, yet no one evinces the remotest idea who will do it.

This incites such groups as the Boston Automobile Club, the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club and even members of the Insurance Department of the State to suspect that mayhap the "Big Bertha" to be fired in the coming offensive against compulsory insurance will be the demand to give the man who drives a chance to register his "yea" or "nay" at the polls.

Who Is to Pay?

The whole idea, of course, is to allow the motorist to remove the law, if he wishes, for something its attackers say will not penalize the nonaccident driver for the folly of his less careful neighbor.

Here Mr. John W. Downs, counsel for the insurance federation, bursts in with the illuminating reminder, "Is it not the basic purpose of insurance for everyone to share the costs of protection?"

"Most assuredly," is the chorus of replies championed by Mr. Day Baker, counsel for the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club, "provided the costs of protection are within reason."

Whereupon, Mr. Downs proceeds with the strategic claim that insurance rates in Massachusetts compare favorably and not excessively with rates in most other states.

But there are still other organizations in the offing ready to appear officially or "spectatorially" at the hearing to be held next Monday morning on Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown's published rates for 1934 calling for slightly higher levels here, slightly lower ones there. This meeting will be at the State House and unless there are more "average motorists" attending than last year the case of the supposedly irate policy holders will border on collapse for at least another year, it is said.

Referendum Needed

Claims so conflict regarding the attitude of the motorist on the insurance law that a referendum seems imperative. Naturally, the car owner objects to high rates. But would he be willing to scrap a law that guarantees him protection against the reckless?

Mr. Baker thinks he would. State authorities say he wouldn't. "Why not find out?" is the query of Mr. T. U. Tudor, holder of registration plate No. 1, who lives down on the Cape. He is the latest to interpret the handwriting on the wall for those who have fingers in the insurance pie.

The summary to all this is ably compiled by an impartial observer whose name holds weight but who doesn't want it published. "After all," he said, "the state insurance law is not in any way a boon to highway safety. It was not designed to be. For this reason the State has nothing to gain or lose by repealing the insurance law.

"The motorist is the only one to benefit or suffer. Then why not give to the motorist the right to say at the polls whether or not he wants compulsory insurance?"

As the men stand on the insurance chess board, it seems to be Mr. Motorist's move.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Unlicensed Crashes

"Smashing head-on collision of locomotives!" was the news phoned into the State House press room from "public relations" sources.

But it was only the Brockton Fair again, coining profits out of publicity by staging an exhibition smash-up. The humor in the story, it appears, reacts back on the State House. Locomotives must have state licenses. When they were sought by fair officials, Chairman Atwill of the Public Utilities Department conjured up pictures of two locomotives speeding to their doom decorated with his signature under the state safety regulations. He put his foot down. "Nothing doing," he said. "You get no crash license from me."

So it looks to the fair officials as if the crash will have to be offered to the State as just retribution for the illegal journey which the locomotives must make on their unlicensed way to blazes.

Cheated by Slickers

The same stunt of crashing locomotives was tried out sometime ago, it seems by two clever promoters down in Florida. Thousands paid roundly for admission to the field where an abandoned track was to be the stage.

The air hung breathless. Fires roared under the two boilers. Steam hissed out of the safety valves. Engineers pulled the throttles wide open and jumped. And the straining public saw two wheezing old veteran locomotives gently creep down the track and lock horns at about two miles an hour with no more noise than a child's head sinking into the pillow. The promoters, it was suddenly discovered, were nowhere to be found. Nor were the gate receipts.

A Word of Praise

Mr. Thomas W. White,
Newton, Mass.
My dear Mr. White:

If Mr. Coolidge were here, I feel sure that he would be sending you a letter, as the time of your retirement from the public service as collector of internal revenue draws near, commending you for your faithful discvharge of the duties of that office.

I can in no way speak for him, but I cannot refrain from adding my own word of friendly interest at this time as expressing the hope that long years of continued service are before you in whatever duties you undertake.

Sincerely,
(Signed) GRACE COOLIDGE.

Mr. White will run for Mayor of the City of Newton in the coming election, Dec. 12.

Mansfield Forges Ahead

Frederick W. Mansfield yesterday demonstrated to the public that he could get more than 4000 signatures to his mayoralty nomination papers before any of the other 11 candidates could get the legal minimum of 3000, and this morning he added another 1500.

He did not mention the army of dotted lines which he held invitingly ready for signature as the lists were opened. But it was suggested by a City Hall bystander that if he could handle a group of signature getters so ably, perhaps he could do the same with the Democratic Party machine.

Beaten by a Nod

Joseph F. O'Connell claimed the mayorship on grounds of somewhat similar ability. He beat Malcolm E. Nichols to the desk and got the first nomination papers because Nichols stopped to return a greeting.

This indicated, O'Connell said, that he would pay better attention to city business. And so the race goes on.

Five More "Traps" to Go

Contracts for the razing of firetrap tenements in Boston's North End district to make way for the new promenade have been awarded to the American Building Wrecking Company, it was announced at City Hall this morning. Tenants have been ordered to vacate by Sept. 16, and demolition will begin immediately thereafter. The promenade is not expected to be completed, however, until the fall of 1934.

Toy Workers Back NRA; Strike 'Till Firm Joins'

SOUTH ROYALSTON, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP)—About 124 employees of Mason & Parker Company, toy factory, are out on strike today, claiming they walked out because the company has not adopted the NRA code. They declare they will not return to work until the concern adopts the code.

World's Fair Ticks Off 13,000,000th Visitor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Attendance at a Century of Progress Exposition over the Labor Day week-end broke all records, coming near the 1,000,000 mark for the three days and reaching a peak Sunday when 367,004 visitors were clicked through the gates.

This was the first time during the fair that the 300,000 mark was reached in a single day. Attendance for Monday, Labor Day, was reported as 238,045. The 13,000,000th visitor was recorded early Saturday.

Japan to Demand Armament Equality

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Mr. Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, said yesterday Japan will stick to an "iron principle" of armament equality in the naval conference scheduled for 1935, but will avoid taking positive steps aiming at the abrogation of the Washington and London naval treaties.

He added that the Foreign Office would name a commission to make necessary preparations for the parley.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

New Trails Popular Along 300 Miles Of Connecticut Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6—Connecticut is not a state of mountains. Its shore line on Long Island Sound always has been its chief attraction to summer visitors. But with the work of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association the State's wooded hills are becoming more and more each year the vacation ground of trampers, who, with pack on back, find they can enjoy a day or a week of forest hiking without a journey to the Adirondacks or the White Mountains.

Following the lead of New Hampshire and Vermont the Forest and Park Association has opened, now, 300 miles of blaze-marked trail in Connecticut. The latest links were completed this summer. At the association office in New Haven it was learned that some sections of the trail have been used this season by as many as 1000 trampers.

The Connecticut trails have no shelters such as are scattered along the New Hampshire and Vermont hikers' paths. The Forest and Park Association "hasn't got to that yet," and those who stay on the trail overnight sleep on the ground. Most of the hikers take one-day trips.

The Appalachian Trail, swinging down from the White Mountains across the Berkshires, cuts across the corner of Connecticut through the northwestern Litchfield hills. The rest of the trail system, as built or visualized, consists of several north and south main trails along the ridges that border the Connecticut River Valley, with a few shorter east and west trails connecting them.

Although there are no bare rock summits—the highest peak is 2355 feet above sea level—the trails touch many spots where cliffs give lookouts across the valleys, and wind beside several of the small Connecticut lakes.

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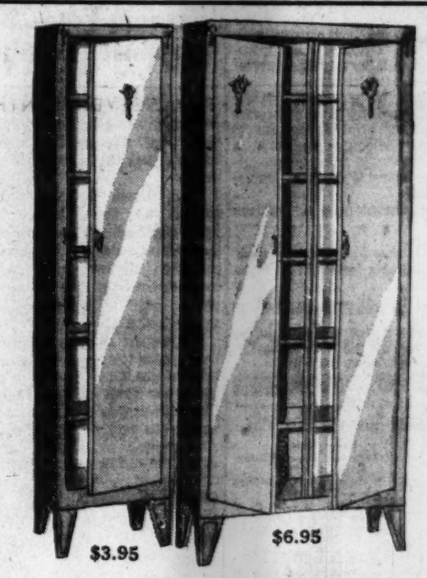

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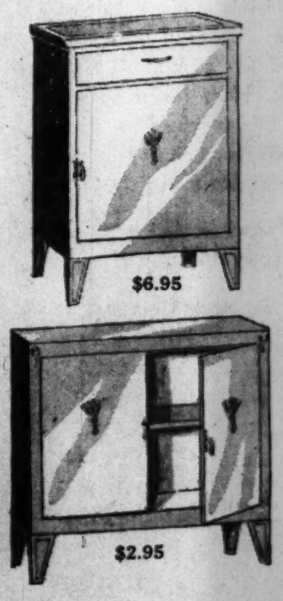

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Germany Erects Strong Barriers On Citizenship

Service in World War Is Major Requirement in Baden's Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Naturalization as German citizens is likely to be difficult for foreigners in future should the conditions of new decrees in the German state of Baden become applicable to the whole Reich.

Acting on the conviction that the new Germany has nothing to gain from the influx of non-German elements, Baden is making naturalization the exception rather than the rule and grantable only in exceptional cases—for special service to Germany.

Among 11 conditions which the state government at Karlsruhe is imposing are: That applicants must be Aryan and not married to a foreigner, especially of the Jewish race; that if an applicant was in Germany at the outbreak of the World War and of military age within or during the war, then such must satisfy the authorities why they did not serve in German military forces and exact information regarding applicant's military activities must be forthcoming, and they must be attested mentally and physically fit.

The Reich's citizenship law has not yet been established, and until such a new law has been passed the authorities of each German state have power to grant citizenship. Baden's action can be interpreted as its idea of what the new Reich's naturalization law should be.

Cotton Irregular

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—A decline of about $1.50 a bale in cotton today was attributed to an accumulation of hedging over the holidays and scattering liquidation, which may have been influenced by talk of increased crop estimates. December contracts sold off to 9.25 with the general list showing net losses of 29 to 32 points, but trade buying was a little more active at this level and the mid-afternoon market showed rallies of four or five points from the lowest.

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Cruiser Minneapolis Leaves the Ways At Philadelphia Yard

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—A new U. S. S. Minneapolis leaves the ways at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today, destined to take its place as the thirteenth of eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers allowed the United States under the terms of the London Naval Treaty.

Named for the Minnesota city, the $11,000,000 warship will be christened with water from Minneapolis by Miss Grace Laura Newton, daughter of Mr. Walter H. Newton, former member of Congress from that city and secretary to President Hoover.

The launching, scheduled for 2:45 (E. S. T.), is the first at the Philadelphia Navy Yard since the destroyer tender Dobbin made its plunge in 1924, but it signals a revival of construction. Later this month the keel will be laid for a destroyer, and naval architects are working on plans for two more destroyers and another cruiser to be built here.

The new ship will mount nine 8-inch guns. Completion is tentatively set for April 1. Capt. Gordon W. Haines, until recently chief of staff of the fourth naval district, has received orders for the third time to assume command of the U. S. S. Minneapolis. He was assigned to the old cruiser by that name first in August and again in December, 1917, when the ship had been brought out of retirement for war service in the Atlantic.

Jobless Planting Forest on Moors Of Northumberland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Development into forest land of 40,000 acres of moors in the County of Northumberland is giving employment to a number of jobless and incidentally getting them back into fine fettle after long periods without work.

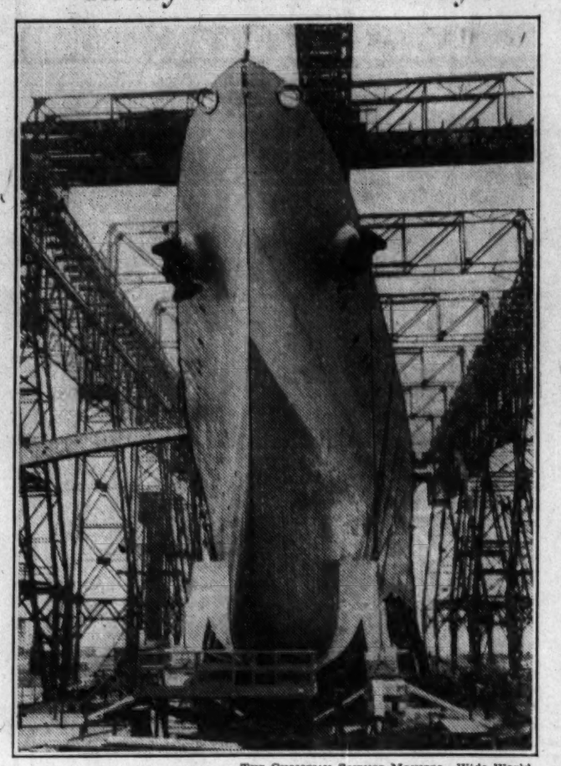
This land has been bought by the Forestry Commission and the initial work is the provision of forest roads, to open up the country and, eventually, to form exits for timber when this great stretch of moorland is transformed into a forest. Some of the roads require expert work as the country is hilly and they will have to be cut out from the hillsides, often with steep gradients.

Another range of future forest is at Glenbranter in Argyllshire where 16,000 acres are to be opened up and planted. On both of these and on five other smaller estates good camp centers have been established where the men can be comfortably housed with facilities for recreation in their free time.

Canadian Crop Estimates Cut

WINNIPEG, Sept. 6—H. Earle Grain Company in their eighth grain report for the season placed western Canada's wheat crop at 269,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 less than their Aug. 1 estimate.

Ready to Taste the Briny



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The U. S. S. Minneapolis on Ways at Philadelphia Navy Yard

The Tide of Recovery

NRA News of the Day

The President and head of the R. F. C. urge a loosening of credits by banks and proffer federal cash to help out.

The bankers say they have plenty of money, but that business evinces little desire to borrow, and such as does has a large percentage of doubtful solvency.

Henry Ford continues to ignore the NRA, but raises the pay of employees far above the minimum called for under the auto code. Hard nut, that.

Widening the Horizon

A new kind of internationalism with expansion of foreign trade is envisaged by Prof. Lewis Webster of Bennington College who says that President Roosevelt holds the power to develop it. Speaking at the annual summer conference at Bennington, Vt., Professor Webster contended that "unless the President brings some of the imagination and leadership he has shown in his national policies to the solution of international difficulties to establish sound trade relationships his whole program of domestic recovery must fail."

Economic recovery, he holds, is conditional upon cancellation of reparations and war debts. It is not a question of legality or justice, says Professor Webster, it is a matter of expediency and common sense. All of which would seem to indicate a nation cannot eat free trade cake and keep it in its economic nationalism, too.

Counting the Catch

Casting its NRA net into the industrial sea, Los Angeles counted 8200 fat jobs in the first haul. Retail groceries headed the list with employment of 3000 additional workers. Rubber companies ranked next with a total catch of approximately 1000 names added to weekly pay rolls.

Making Business Hum

A decided increase in long-distance calls handled in Seattle is cited as a good example of improved conditions because 80 per cent of these are business calls. For the first time in about three years, the raspy "phone disconnected" signal is giving way to the contented buzz of busy wires that hum a cheerful little earful about better business in the State of Washington.

Putting Kilowatts On Ice

Electric power output in the United States last week was 15 per cent ahead of the same period last year, according to the Electric Institute of New York. Nobody attempts to explain the reason for the sustained increase, but—household electric refrigeration sales in July broke all previous records for the month. Sales totaled 128,000, a mere 100,000 more than the same period a year ago.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp

A contract to make 250,000 pairs of shoes for the Civilian Conservation Corps will go to the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Millis, Mass., low bidder in the Government free-for-all. The company has just finished production of 110,000 pairs of army shoes. Five hundred shoe workers buckling down to jobs that will keep them busy until next spring, heartily approve this national reforestation project.

Recovery Crackers

If the Blue Eagle were a parrot, writes the Monitor's Denver correspondent, here is what he could talk about. Bank clearings in Denver during August were the highest since last fall. Hard rock miners' wages jumped 10 per cent on Sept. 1. And last but not the least of this paradoxically pleasing squawk would be the announcement that the city of Denver's tax valuation is about $30,000,000 less than 1933 which means that $1,000,000 will be lopped off this year's tax bill. The climax to this timely prosperity speech might appropriately be the raucous rendition of "Happy Days are Here Again."

Southampton's Busy Day

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—This port recently experienced its busiest day when 12 ocean liners were berthed at the same time in addition to the handling of a school of small fry for the channel crossing, channel islands and coastwise places. All were busy embarking or landing passengers. Among the vessels were the three Cunarders Samaria, Ascania and Carinthia; the White Star steamers Calgaric and Homeric, and the Canadian Pacific's Empress of Australia and Empress of Britain.

More than 11,000 passengers passed through the port, nearly 3000 of whom were off on holiday excursions. When the shouting and the tumult died and the pilots and the port wardens wrung out their socks, a total of 350,000 tons of British shipping had moved through England's principal passenger port.

Chilean Fascists Warned By President Alessandri

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (By U. P.)—President Alessandri has served notice on Chilean Fascists that he intends to retain his office and maintain public order at any cost, even by force of arms if necessary.

In a surprise visit at early Sunday drill of the Republican militia, President Alessandri, who was accompanied by Señor Gustavo Ross, finance minister, and other high officials, made a vigorous speech telling the militiamen he might require their services. Chilean Fascists exist as yet in relatively small numbers, but lately have been making vigorous efforts to increase their enrollment. Part of their program for recruiting is to stage street clashes with so-called Communist groups.

Boston Bankers Assert Timidity Holds Up Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

to borrow, we obviously cannot lend." Business, he added to the President's statement, needs just as much courage in deciding to borrow now as the banks do in deciding to lend.

A third outstanding local financier, intimately acquainted with the New England banking situation, spoke of many banks which in his opinion could safely support the President by securing additional funds from the R. F. C. and lending more freely from their strengthened position. This informed opinion puts he recent refusal of bankers to accept this new government capital in the category of anti-blue-eagle activities.

The "how" of loosening credit was reduced to simple terms today by a highly regarded professor of banking and finance.

Obviously, he said, no one wants bankers to risk losing any more of the money of innocent depositors.

"However," he said, "banks can build up a risky borrower into a good customer if it lends to him and helps him intelligently. This is what the President wants."

Even more important, he went on, a great deal depends on just what the bankers define as a risky loan.

"Suppose you and I were running a bank. If we are pessimistic and think that business is still in danger of another tailspin we would naturally refuse to loan any money to the thousands of businesses in that group which we call doubtful credit risks.

"On the other hand, if we decide that the NRA and the New Deal has definitely put business on the upgrade, these same thousands of doubtful borrowers suddenly become worth taking a reasonable chance on. Honest optimism on general business conditions, therefore, would allow us to lend to this border-line group, where honest or ignorant pessimism would not let us risk our depositors' money.

"This," he pointed out, "is the key to what the President wants the bankers to do. Changing their point of view from pessimism to optimism, they would by definition turn bad risks into good risks. If they take courage to do so from the upsweep of the NRA, they can bring countless numbers of business men automatically into the group of good credit risks."

Undoubtedly, the professor declared, banks in New England are far too gloomy today. They are hoarding credit, which is just as bad as hoarding gold or currency. Without any danger to their depositors' money, they can follow the President's advice and take a view of the future of business more in accord with reasonable expectations. And they can safely loosen up their credit policy substantially.

If bankers generally throughout the country should heed the President's plea, he went on, it would be of incalculable value to the recovery effort. It would amount to financing the return to prosperity.

Railroads to Raise Freight Rates Oct. 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Railroads have notified the Interstate Commerce commission that effective Oct. 1, when the emergency freight surcharges authorized two years ago expire, they will put into effect increased rates on scores of commodities on which experimental rate reductions had been made to meet truck competition.

The surcharges have been extended twice, but the commission recently announced they would not be continued beyond the end of this month.

The increases, most of which will be effective only for six months, will be determined by the extent of the surcharges.

In filing the new tariffs, the carriers explained that to permit the temporarily reduced rates to continue without the surcharges would produce rates substantially lower than originally intended.

Malayan Rubber Shipments

LONDON, Sept. 6—Crude rubber shipments from Malaya in August totaled 52,291 short tons, compared with 51,958 in July and 39,367 in August, 1932.

Hitlerites Control Church As Moderates Leave Synod

(Continued from Page 1)

case these were numerically far too small to have turned the tables. Before retiring, Pastor Koch, on behalf of this group, explained that its members had attended the synod in the hope of finding a definite break with events of the past few months and a guarantee of brotherly coöperation. This hope was disappointed and important decisions had shown that fundamentally these relations had not changed.

Religion and Race

Dr. Ludwig Müller, state Bishop of Prussia, after referring to the powerful impressions which the Nuremberg National Socialist Convention had made upon all, declared that while certain people could not understand how the church came to talk about the race question, yet they should realize that "der Führer" was right when he dealt resolutely with this question. The church was a church of the people and not of pastors, he added. Its duty was to give spiritual support to a people severely shaken by revolution.

In a statement which was intended to give the Christian churches abroad some idea regarding the newly-formed German Protestantism, Dr. Müller declared: "The new order in the Reich and the church in no way signifies that political principles have been carried over into the church constitution. The German Evangelical Church is not a state church. Its constitution has grown out of church principles and church needs."

The statement ends with the hope that German and foreign churches will coöperate more closely, especially in theology and foreign missions.

Morocco War Ends; French Take Chief

RABAT, Morocco, Sept. 6 (AP)—Mopping-up forces of the French colonial army yesterday turned their guns on the last of the dissident Berbers on Koucer Peak in the Atlas Mountains, to close officially France's 25-year campaign of Moroccan pacification.

Gen. Jules Hure, commander of the French forces, reported the unconditional surrender of Zaid Ou Skounti, Berber chieftain, in his rocky lair on the crest of the Djebel Badou. Thirst had driven most of his followers to surrender.

The proud chief refused even to see French emissaries. Faithful to the last were the chief's family and 106 Morocco families. They dug themselves into caves and crevasses of the mountain with their 4000 head of camels, sheep and goats.

French forces have been too busy mopping up remaining rebels to count the conquered and surrendered but they are believed to number several hundred thousand.

Cudahy Presents Credentials

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Moscicki gave an audience yesterday to Mr. John Cudahy, the new American Ambassador, who presented his credentials.

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THE Strawbridge & Clothier business in Furs is one of the largest in the East—probably no department store in all America sells more good Fur Coats than does this house. Unswerving standards as to style and quality begot the confidence which is reflected by this volume of business—unswerving standards are expected to maintain it. Despite the low prices indicated for this Summer Sale of Furs, rest assured these standards have been strictly adhered to.
Some Representative Values:
● United States Government Alaska Seal Coats (Fine quality) $285
● Japanese Mink Coats $295
● Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats (Self-trimmed—5 different styles of collar and cuffs—sizes 14 to 44) $165
● Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats (Large Silver Fox Collar of the finest quality) $325
● Mink Coats $675
● Black Caracul, Silver Fox Collar $185
● Natural Muskrat Coats, Beaver Collar and Cuffs $125
● Leopard Cat Coats $145
● Leopard, Beaver Collar and Cuffs $265
● Rich Canadian Beaver Coats $385
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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

The College Girl's Outfit

Suits Are of Dominating Interest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH a fine sense of appropriateness the College Shop at Stern Bros., New York, is making a particularly interesting display of suits. Everything about fashion this season is conducive to the chic of suits. In the first place, fabrics are of enormous interest, particularly the hairy wools, for these are the newest thing, and they are available in many weaves. Novelty tweeds are a close second, and ribbed goods and diagonals are in evidence. Textures are soft and shaggy; colors for sports and street clothes almost confined to brown, gray and black-and-white.

Other style features well expressed by suits are the very low placement of skirt fullness; the shoulder and sleeve interest; the belted waist at the natural location; and the metal closings of many types which add verve to simplicity of cut and tailoring.

A few shoulders were padded out into sharp, angular widths; this was the case usually when novelty material was used, justifying an extreme style. One suit of ribbed black-and-white goods, in which the ribs were harmoniously employed at three different angles, had sharply extended epaulettes of the goods used diagonally. This suit was extremely smart and in the higher price range. A more conservative model enlarged its upper sleeve by three concentric rows of face-to-face tucks—a modification of the "clam shell" shoulder of last summer. The wrist-to-elbow portion of sleeves is neat and snug. Belts are wide and more interesting than ever before, often ornamented with metal motifs either driven into the cloth or appliquéd, and fastening with clasps excellently designed.

Interesting three-piece suits were shown in which the first jacket was of the short type with nipped-in waist and the outer coat matching a seven-eighths garment, which, however, could be ensembled with other costumes.

Novel Ideas That Are Practical

Reversible suits were tailored with perfection. Of solid color on one side and a check on the other, the wrap-around skirt could be turned with the whisk of a wrist and the coat almost as easily. The buttons, on loose shanks, slipped through the buttonholes from one side to the other. Although such ideas are sometimes more ingenious than wearable, these models were so attractive that they should appeal strongly at a price very much less than that of two suits, and, indeed, moderately marked for one suit.

Football suits, which looked demure under their tailored jackets and coats, sprang into lively frocks when released from outside interference! This was accomplished by the elaboration of the bodice or top, usually achieved through intricately draped collars, yokes and scarfs of lavish materials. These neck trimmings were graceful and charming, and frequently sprung from the basic idea of a sailor collar, maintaining at the back of the dress that square cut.

Skirts with twin sweaters are a good campus costume. Some of the most attractive skirts button straight down the front. The first sweater is a pull-over, in a loose, dressy knit; the second a tailored model, the same color, and buttoned. Suède jackets are an alternative for the outer sweater, and this season seem to confine themselves to brown and sand-color. A rubberized suède rain coat is a valuable item in the outfit.

Separate coats were richly trimmed with fur in the form of throw scarfs and sleeve motifs.

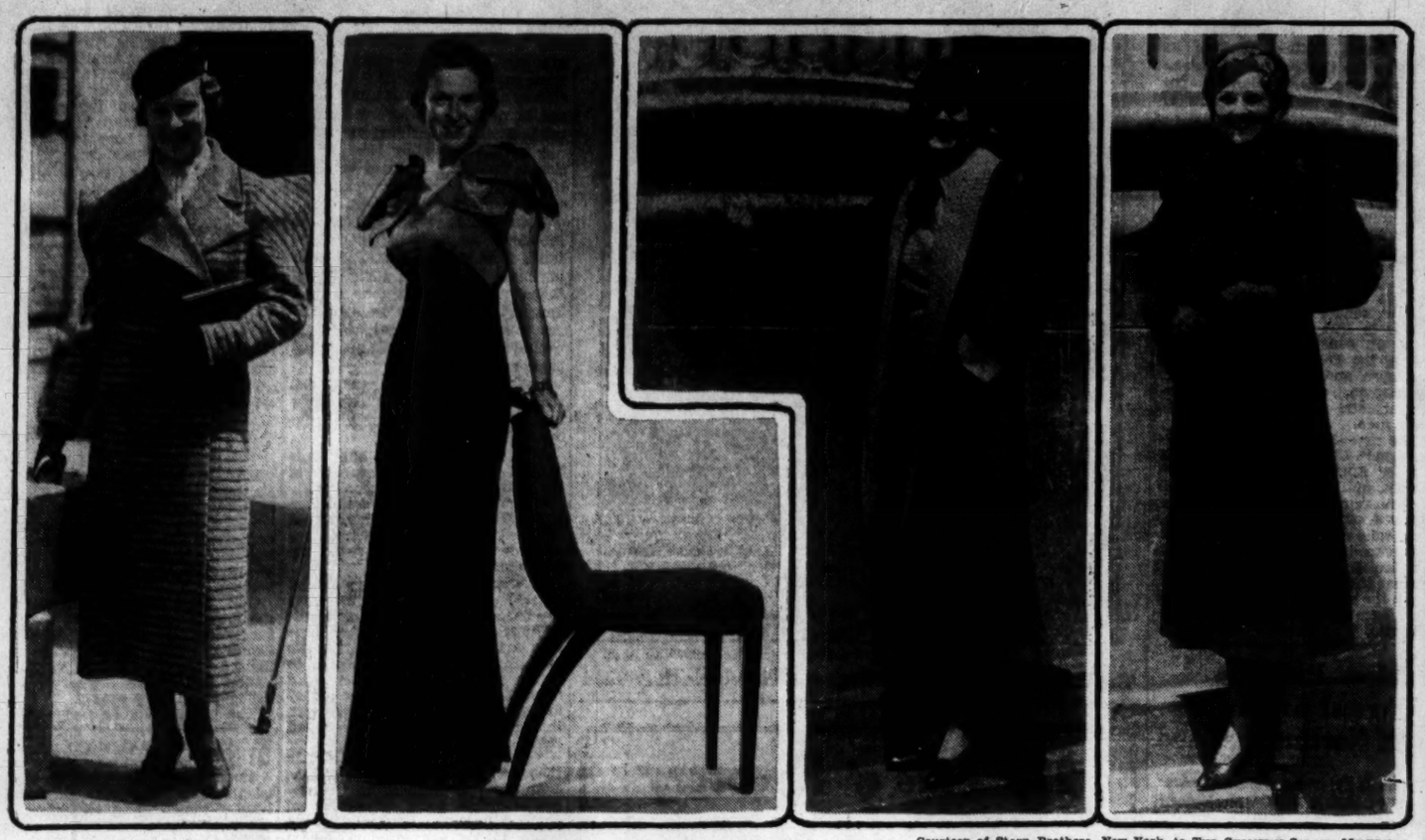
Formal blouses were, at this showing, all of satin and exhibited interesting necklines and sleeve developments. The sleeves were, of course, long, and the fullness was introduced by tucks into the upper portion, giving a dropped shoulder effect. Several shades of pink were shown, the new "aloes," cousin to chartreuse, and off-tones of blue. Casual shirt waists were of checked and plaid cottons in rough weaves.

A new idea in ensembles was introduced in matching hat, jacket, purse and belt. These were of the same color and material, and with them were shown pieces of costume jewelry in a second tone of the same hue.

An interesting fabric for afternoon frocks had small metallic ornaments like pin heads, stamped into it. The effect of these steel or chronium dots on black and other dark surface was enchanting and gave gayety to dresses which were also serviceable. The belted tunic was a favorite style. With other silhouettes skirt fullness was introduced very low down or else in the back.

Evening frocks showed a decided penchant for the purple scale, veering off into the petunia shades and, newer still, into the zinnias. Velvets and satins, metallic effects and crêpes appeared. A practical idea was the dark dress with the bright or delicate top, perhaps of ribbed silk used horizontally. The shoulder line of the décolletage was frequently softened by huge bows gracefully draped and matching the bodice, top or trimming, as the case might be. The Princess line was in evidence and also the sheath.

Indeed, it may be said that the college girl is now like anybody else. What is chic beyond academic walls is chic within them. H. J. K.



Courtesy of Stern Brothers, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—A Suit With a Full-Length Coat Serves a Particular Need for Week-Ends Away From College. This One Is Made of One of the Hairy Woolens Which Are the Last Word in Style, and Is Striped, Thus, Also, Expressing a Dominant Trend. The Black-and-White Surface, Giving a Gray Effect, Is Much Liked by the College Girl This Fall. The Gray Woolen Revers Match the Skirt. The Shoulder Treatment Lends Itself Cleverly to the Striped Material. Left Center—This Dress Is at Once Practical and Gay. It Is of Black Mossy Velvet and Has a Top of Brilliant Red Ottoman Satin, Forming a High Neck in the Front and a Low Back Décolletage. The Huge Shoulder Bows Soften What Might Be a Hard Line. Right Center—This Swagger Suit Is Wearable on the Campus and for Trips to Town. It Is of an Orangy-Red Woolen, With a Harmonizing Check Used for the Coat Lining and for the Blouse. Right—Here Is a de Luxe Coat. It Is of Wine-Red Bouclé Woolen and Has Epaulettes and a Throw Scarf of Persian Lamb. High-Front Beret in Felt by Reboux.

Miss Marian Lane, Bookbinder

By ELIZABETH PRUDDEN COX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"IF YOU would labor from nine to six every day for a year, you can learn the craft. If you would work hard for 15 years, you can be a good bookbinder. If you continue to try, you can still improve." Alberto Sangorski of London, by many considered one of the great bookbinders of modern or even medieval times, in just such words used to warn his students of the painstaking labor ahead of the person seeking bookbinding for something other than an avocation.

The challenge, severe as it was, held no fears for one of his pupils, Miss Marian Lane of Huntingdonshire, Eng. From childhood she had loved to draw and fashion things with her hands. Many times she stole away from her governess to wander off with pencil and sketchbook. Later, as a miniature painter, exquisite precision and attention to detail came as a matter of course. And now, well after the 15 years needed to make her a "good bookbinder," the zeal to make each piece of work a little better than the last still persists.

"Time never keeps up with all the work I have planned ahead of me," she sighed the other day. It was in her studio high up in a Washington apartment building where she now makes her home. Here, in trim, blue smock, vastly becoming to her soft gray hair, she was explaining to a visitor the steps of her work. Before her, on a long wooden bench against a north window overlooking the trees of a neighboring park were rows of straight and curved gouges and a kerosene stove on which to heat them, scissors, pencils, knives and rulers—instruments of her craft. At one side of the room piles of rich-toned leather reached halfway to the ceiling, and on the other, presses and stitching implements lined the wall.

"No matter whether a book is very old, or fresh off the press," she was saying, "my first task is to take it apart. If necessary the book is carefully mended, and the pages then sewed together with strong threads which, in turn, are firmly stitched to the cords traversing the back of the book." In her hand was a volume in this stage of progress, and she pointed to the grooves which had been cut in the boards, that the cords might lie flat and flush.

"This is now ready to have the cover scraped down," she went on. "Most of the leather," to illustrate she picked up a skin of Niger morocco, the color of old brick mellowed by years of storm and sunshine, "is about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It would be clumsy, you see, folded over the boards with overlapping corners in its original thickness. And so," she pointed to two closely paralleled lines traced on the inside of the skin, "the thickness of the cardboard is marked on the cover where it is to be folded over, and the leather between the lines is scraped away with a knife to paper thinness. It is fascinating work, but exacting, as you can see."

With the leather prepared, the binding firmly pasted to the covers, and the inside neatly finished, the volume is ready for ornamentation. Methods and appliances for hand binding have changed but little in the last four hundred years; originality, therefore, lies in the decoration of the cover.

No Two Designs Alike

Miss Lane pointed out that no two of her designs are alike. "That would be unethical in a craftsman," she said. "But I am constantly thinking in terms of design, and there is unlimited variety, depending upon the kind of book to be bound. It may be a rare first edition, a book of autographs, a volume of poems, or possibly a collection of lectures and addresses. These, of course, call for great diversity of treatment. When a customer brings in a volume I consider the type of book, the subject matter, and the particular tastes of the one for whom the book is intended. We decide on the color and kind of leather most suitable, and then I submit designs for the decoration. The simplest binding may take me over a week to finish, and the work is proportionately greater when the binding is elaborate, perhaps with part of the design inlaid with leather of different color or texture."

From under a heap of drawings she drew forth a choice little book of verse bound in jade green with inlaid corners of dark maroon leather richly decorated in a Persian design. Her visitor exclaimed over the jewel-like brilliancy of the fine gold lines and dots. "That is the result of hand work," Miss Lane smiled. "When a design, however fine, is stamped on leather by machine, there is an even pressure applied to all parts of the work," she said. "When the tooling is done by hand, however, there are bound to be certain inequalities in the pressure upon the gold leaf, and in the position in which the tools are held. As a consequence, the gold in the design catches the light from different angles, and the result is far handsomer."

Patience and Accuracy

Patience and accuracy. Throughout the conversation Miss Lane reverted constantly to the need of these qualities. Now as never before, perhaps, she sees the wisdom of her teacher's warning to would-be bookbinders. It is not a craft, she agrees, for those who look for effective results from quick work. Yet in her opinion it is an engrossing and thoroughly delightful occupation for anyone who is willing to use care and who rejoices in seeing a work of beauty and endurance take shape in his hands.

In addition to binding and decorating, Miss Lane frequently enriches her books by illumination, inspired by the elaborate and intricate work of the artists who embellished the rare volumes of the Middle Ages. In beauty of color and fineness of detail her decorations can well be compared with those of the old-time colorists.

Miss Lane is a member of the Washington Arts and Crafts Society, a Mastercraftsman of the Boston (Mass.) Arts and Crafts Society, and a member of the Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society. She has bound and decorated books for Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, the Emperor of Japan, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; and on many occasions has been commissioned to design and illuminate special greetings to individuals and organizations.

Club Leaders and Followers

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN article in the Texas Federation News, Mrs. C. T. Hunkapillar quotes the following as one person's understanding of the qualifications for a club leader: "A leader makes one conscious of power, of courage, of vision, of compassion. She has the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, and the hand to execute. She must rise above the common stature in spiritual, mental and moral qualities. She must inspire, convince and sustain, not only her followers, but herself. True leadership will always mean helping others to help themselves."

It must have been such club leaders as the above who inspired Mrs. Phoebe K. Warner to give, in a recent statement, as her first reason for loving women's clubs that, more than any other force, they had helped her to become acquainted with herself. Mrs. Warner said, "Club life has revealed to me many little, petty characteristics in my nature in such a way that I could recognize them without being offended at any one. When some one walks up to us and tells us face to face how mean and little we are, the most natural thing in the world is to flare back with, 'Well, I'm as good as you are,' or, worse yet, silently to sulk away and never forget or forgive a critic.

"But when some real friend reveals our weaknesses to us by her patience and her deeper understanding of human nature, then most of us want to go home and think our case through."

There is an old proverb which says that a great deal of good can be done in this world if one is not too careful who gets the credit. Perhaps one of the characteristics most noticeable in club leaders is that of unselfishness, of giving to committee chairmen full credit for the work of their department, although the leaders, themselves, may have inaugurated the project, and, perhaps, have carried much of the responsibility for it.

There is no college that offers training in club ethics and organized team work. Club leaders are developed by club experience. This training begins when some new member is asked to furnish flowers for the president's desk at the next meeting, or to perform some slight service which will contribute to the success of a club project.

When the president, at the opening of a club meeting, graciously thanks Mrs. Blank for the lovely flowers on the desk Mrs. Blank involuntarily wants to pass along the glow of happiness which she feels, and so, after the meeting, she seeks out some one who has rendered a service to her and passes along a word of thanks. That moment a club leader is born. She has experienced the joy of doing a slight task and of being recognized for it; she has been faithful over a few things, and is eager for further responsibility.

Along with training in unselfishness, club life develops, in each member who accepts the education which it offers, an individuality; a poise and dignity of bearing, and of thought, which is nurtured by group discussion and sustained by careful individual balancing of values.

Club women have learned to agree to disagree in individual opinions, and yet to work together harmoniously for the great common good. If clubs had no other achievements to their credit they would have justified their existence.

A Passion-Fruit Grower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

CARDIFF-BY-THE-SEA, in southern California on the road between Los Angeles and San Diego, has become a favorite stopping place for motorists, who are attracted by the picturesque plantation of Mrs. Eugenia Kremer, a pioneer in a new industry—the growing of passion fruit. Mrs. Kremer's interest in this fruit, a novelty to the markets of the United States, but well known in South America and the antipodes, was brought about unintentionally. She had no thought of developing a new commercial enterprise when she discovered that the fruit of some vines she had planted to beautify an unsightly garage was excellent for making jams, jellies and many other delicious things.

These vines were sold to Mrs. Kremer with the remark they were passion flowers, grew quickly and had lovely blossoms—the nurseryman omitting to mention that the flowers developed into a purple egg-like fruit. The vines bore out his description. They grew luxuriantly. The flowers were beautiful but the fruit dropped everywhere, usually bursting from over-ripeness and attracting flies and other insects. She was constantly cleaning up beneath the vines.

Mrs. Kremer's patience was almost exhausted, and she was on the verge of uprooting them when a friend from Guatemala called.

He was shown over the grounds and saw the passion fruit. "I have never seen it growing in California before," he exclaimed. "I suppose you use them for jellies and jams?"

"I never thought of using them at all," said Mrs. Kremer. "In fact, I am on the verge of tearing them out—they're so messy."

The friend laughed. "I am surprised—an intelligent woman like you not recognizing that the very name indicates the fruit is good to eat. Passiflora Edulis we call it in Central America."

"I did not know it by that name," confessed Mrs. Kremer. "all I knew was what the nurseryman told me—that they were passion flowers."

The Family Try It

No time was wasted in gathering a basketful of the fruit. The golden pulp, in which greenish, blackish seeds are imbedded, was tasted and pronounced exceedingly good by the Kremer family.

"From that day," explained Mrs. Kremer, "I became interested in introducing the fruit to our neighbors and the world at large. I took a booth at the Encinitas Flower Show and exhibited slips from the vines, the flowers, the fruit and the good things I had made from it. People thronged around and I gave them seeds and slips."

After much experimentation Southern California has been found to be the ideal spot for its growth, as the vine demands a loose, sandy soil in a practically frostless belt. A well-drained gentle slope is desirable for a plantation.

"Realizing the possibilities of passion fruit I planted rows of the vines between our avocado trees, building light fences on which they could climb. They take very little growing space, and, if properly trellised, bear profusely. I also planted them around the entire property, and, growing thickly on the high trellis, they form a picturesque sight for the passer-by.

"Our once peaceful ranch became the mecca for people interested in this wonderful fruit. They wanted to taste it, see how it was grown, and find out its possibilities. I became a very busy woman and was constantly experimenting with new recipes for its use."

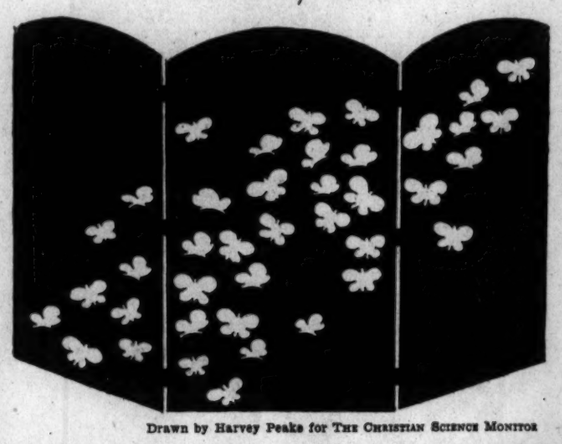
The passion fruit is a native of Brazil and was introduced to Australia in 1892. It grows profusely in New Zealand, Africa and other tropical countries.

Found Way Into Markets

It is eight years since Mrs. Kremer planted those two initial vines. During that time the fruit has found its way into some of the higher grade markets and specialty shops, and several hundred acres have been planted for commercial production in California.

Through her perseverance in the interests of passion fruit, Mrs. Kremer stands high in the Passion Fruit Growers' Association, whose president, Bernard Byrn, well-known authority and one of the largest commercial growers, says she has demonstrated that a woman can handle a plantation as expertly and profitably as a man.

A Butterfly Screen



Drawn by Harvey Peake for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One Side of This Screen Is as You See It, With White Butterflies Cut Out and Pasted on a Black Ground. The Other Is in Reverse—Black Butterflies on White.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the handsomest screens that ever came under the observation of the writer was also one of the simplest. It was so simple, in fact, that almost any household can afford a duplicate, because most of it can be made at home.

Unless the family boasts an excellent amateur carpenter, it will not be well to try to make the frame at home. This, however, is a matter of wallboard panels, shaped into the wanted proportions and securely nailed to an under frame that is so braced that it will not warp or buckle. when put together this will make the panels about one and one-quarter inches thick.

Now all one side of the screen is to be painted black—perhaps two coats will be needed. When this is thoroughly dry, cut-out paper butterflies are pasted in a flight across the three panels. They must be not only carefully cut but carefully pasted as well, in order that no upstanding edges may spoil the effect. When the paste is dry white shellac must be applied over the three panels. And when this coat is dry another one must follow.

The other side of the screen is the reverse of this. It is treated in the same manner, but the background is white and the butterflies are black. Before it is hinged together the outer edges of each panel are covered with a plain black upholsterer's braid to hide the join made by the black and white paint. This can be tacked on with very small tacks. Six ordinary, reversible hinges are used to hold the panels together.

Here we have two screens in one, that can be used in almost any room in any part of the house,

Apple Chutney

Peel, core and slice
5 pounds hard, sour apples. Then boil until reduced to a pulp in a mixture consisting of
2 quarts vinegar and
2 pounds brown sugar. Chop very fine
2 pounds raisins
1 pound sultanas and
3 ounces garlic. To this add
4 ounces salt
2 ounces mustard seed
1 ounce powdered ginger and
½ ounce cayenne. Place the apple pulp and the above ingredients in a deep bowl, stirring the mass every day for about a week, after which your Chutney is ready to be bottled and sealed. It is best to keep the Chutney several months before using, as it improves with age. As it is best to make a small amount of Chutney in the first venture, reduce the ingredients accordingly.

Puff sleeves and shoulder frills still adorn the evening gowns. Simplicity is the keynote of these gowns. The straght silhouette gradually widens into a decided flare in the skirt. Organza being the popular fabric for summer, white is favored, with yellow and pink as close seconds.

* * *

White and pastel satins are extremely chic for spectator-sportswear. Lovely combinations are noted. A fascinating combination is a soft rose with brown. Black satin three-piece suits for early fall are again popular. The blouse is also of satin of contrasting shade. This sleek fabric has also made its early début in evening ensembles, being adopted by the younger miss.

* * *

With a tailored white crêpe frock for the foundation, a number of attractive ensembles may be had by topping it with various length jackets. Matching hat and accessories, including bag and gloves. The Swagger, or three-quarter-length coat, makes for more tailored wear. The shorter jacket for afternoon bridge or restaurant wear

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The Home Forum

Business Is Dull by the Main Road

THE progress of the great enterprise may be traced far across the countryside, from Middlebrook all the way down to the main road. There are prints of little bare feet in Mrs. Glumby's delphinium bed. A leather sandal, about four inches long, was found in George Pudbury's barnyard, directly beneath Henry, the old white horse who hasn't moved more than a yard or two in as many years. Three faded nasturtiums lay in Mr. Beak's chicken yard. A bunch of dandelions marked the end of the trail, down by the main road. It was there that the mighty project collapsed in ruin. It was there that the company went into complete liquidation and the directors, abandoning business forever, decided to come home to supper instead, with only one sandal between them.

The nature of this unhappy venture was first discovered by Mr. Pudbury when he was hauling hay up from the lower field. Among his mixed crop of barley, rye and vetch he discovered the little boy and the little girl from next door busy picking blue vetch flowers. But, when he inquired the reason, Joan Edith replied that it was a secret.

"Money, money," said Robin, but was unable to add any further explanation.

"He's not supposed to tell," said Joan Edith. "It's a secret. But, if you promise not to tell your mummy or anyone, I'll tell you. We're going to pick a whole big lot of flowers and sell them down on the main road."

"Money, money," Robin repeated solemnly, clutching a bunch of vetch grimly in his fist, which has exactly four dimples in it.

"You know what we're going to do with the money?" asked Joan Edith. "We're going to build a new house with two bathrooms, so we can each have our bath by ourselves, because Robin always splashes me and tries to drink the water."

"Splash, splash," said Robin, who evidently considered this a high compliment.

"And then," said Joan Edith, "we're going to London. You know—where the pussy cat went to see the queen. We'll see the Queen, too, and maybe the King. After that, maybe we'll have enough money for ice cream cones."

In the meantime, of course, even in the pressure of business, time had to be spared for a ride in Mr. Pudbury's hay. After all, business goes on all year, but having time is short. So they left the vetch flowers besid a post (where they are still lying), Robin put on his vast straw hat with the ragged brim, and they sat with Mr. Pudbury atop the hay. But at Mr. Glumby's gate they asked to be put down, Joan Edith having observed some excellent flowers in Mrs. Glumby's garden, which she thought would be sure to attract customers on the main road.

Mrs. Glumby agreed to supply a reasonable quantity of flowers, and magnificently refused to accept half the prospective profits, which were offered to her. Having removed her sandals so that they wouldn't tread down Mrs. Glumby's perennials, Joan Edith began to collect a stock which would be sure to attract customers on the main road. But Robin, not to be trusted before the temptation of massive delphiniums, was sent off into the pasture to gather dandelions. Applying the principles of economy to the flower business, he took only the dandelion blossoms, thrusting them into the pockets of his blue sailor trousers, and leaving the stalks.

* * *

Unfortunately at this juncture he observed Henry, Mr. Pudbury's old horse, who has done no work and attempted no exertion as long as anyone can remember. Henry, as usual, was standing not far from the barn where he has learned by long experience that the hay is kept.

"Cow—moo, moo," shouted the little boy from next door at the top of his voice and, forgetting business, came trundling up the meadow to find his sister in Mrs. Glumby's flower bed. "Cow—moo, moo," he shouted again, pointing to Henry, who wouldn't have been proud of this description, but it is the only livestock term with which Robin is familiar.

Henry, of course, could not be neglected, even for business. The partners adjourned immediately to the barnyard, Joan Edith's hands full of nasturtiums and Robin's pockets full of dandelions. It is an easy matter to climb upon the broad back of Henry as he stands conveniently beside a rail fence, but quite impossible to move him. Still, if you bounce up and down and shout "giddap" loud enough, you can imagine that you are galloping 'cross-country at a thundering pace.

"Giddap!" shouted Joan Edith.

"Cow—moo," shouted Robin.

Old Henry smiled and shifted his weight from the left foot to the right.

From the vantage point of Henry's back, you can see all the way over to Mr. Beak's chicken yard, where a dozen fluffy brown chicks have recently arrived. From the back of Henry the expedition decided to proceed to Mr. Beak's by easy stages. By this time the nasturtiums were somewhat the worse for wear, having been slapped, without effect, on Henry side, and the dandelions had been well sat upon and ridden hard in Robin's pocket. So it was decided to stop by the roadside and gather a few wild roses to attract the customers, but more attractive than the wild roses appeared the new carrots belonging to Ah Kee, the aged Chinese vegetable man, on the other side of the fence. It was resolved, therefore, to sample the carrots first and attend to business afterward.

The samples appeared excellent and it is surprising how many young raw carrots you can eat after a hard day's business. Yet trade cannot be neglected even for young carrots. Joan Edith looked at her small wrist watch (which has never moved from half-past nine since it came from the ten-cent store). Robin pulled out his large pocket watch (which stands forever at five minutes to four).

"It's three o'clock, time to start selling," said Joan Edith.

* * *

The condition of the stock, however, was not quite as the senior partner could desire. That is to say, most of the nasturtiums had lost their heads, the wild roses lacked a good many petals and the dandelions had only petals and no stalks. By borrowing some string from Mrs. Boggs and tying up the flowers in three separate bunches, the senior partner felt that she had prepared an irresistible temptation for the customers. The junior partner seemed to have lost interest and sat on a stump in deep abstraction trying to remember, perhaps, where he had left his sandals.

For a long time the senior partner waved her three bunches of flowers at every passing automobile. In vain she shouted: "Flowers! Flowers! Five cents a bunch! Three bunches for three cents. Bargains! Bargains! Five cents a bunch."

"Supper," said the junior partner suddenly from his stump.

It was an insidious idea and hard to resist. The senior partner didn't resist it long. She continued to shout: "Five cents a bunch!" but with rapidly diminishing enthusiasm. She confided to the junior partner that business did not appear very promising that day. She thought it might be better in the morning, when people weren't in such a hurry.

"Supper—num, num," said the junior partner briefly and started up the road toward home.

"Five cents a bunch," said the senior partner weakly, and followed the junior partner.

And so they trudged up the side road toward home, their bare feet wriggling deliciously through the nice, friendly dust, the three bunches of flowers clutched tightly in Joan Edith's fist, the dandelions still in Robin's pocket.

"How's business?" shouted Mr. Pudbury from his hay wagon.

"Not bad," said the senior partner. "But not very good either."

"Supper," said the junior partner and trudged on doggedly.

"How much will you take for your entire stock?" asked Mr. Pudbury.

"Five cents a bunch, three bunches for three cents," said the senior partner.

Mr. Pudbury decided to take the three separately for fifteen cents. And the senior partner informed the junior that, while they couldn't have the two bathrooms or the trip to London, they could have an ice cream cone each, with one over between them, which, after all was probably better.

"Num, num, num" said the junior partner.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. But the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Moonlight on the Dunes

Hush! Speak softly.
This is no place we know!
Enchanted mountains
Powdered with fairy snow
Lift silver heads above
Droll elfin trees,
And hark! What is that singing
In the breeze?

Hush! Move quietly.
That is no earthly tune!
Sweet, eerie voices
Incanting a magic rune,
Chant a soft melody
No man has heard,
And look! What is that shadow?
Is it a bird?

Hush! Breathe lightly.
That is no feathered wing!
Dew-spangled gossamer
Lighter than anything,
Billowing out, is caught
By a leafy hand.
Tell me, can we be dreaming?
What is this land?

PEGGY PIERSON STROME.

The Moon's Dog

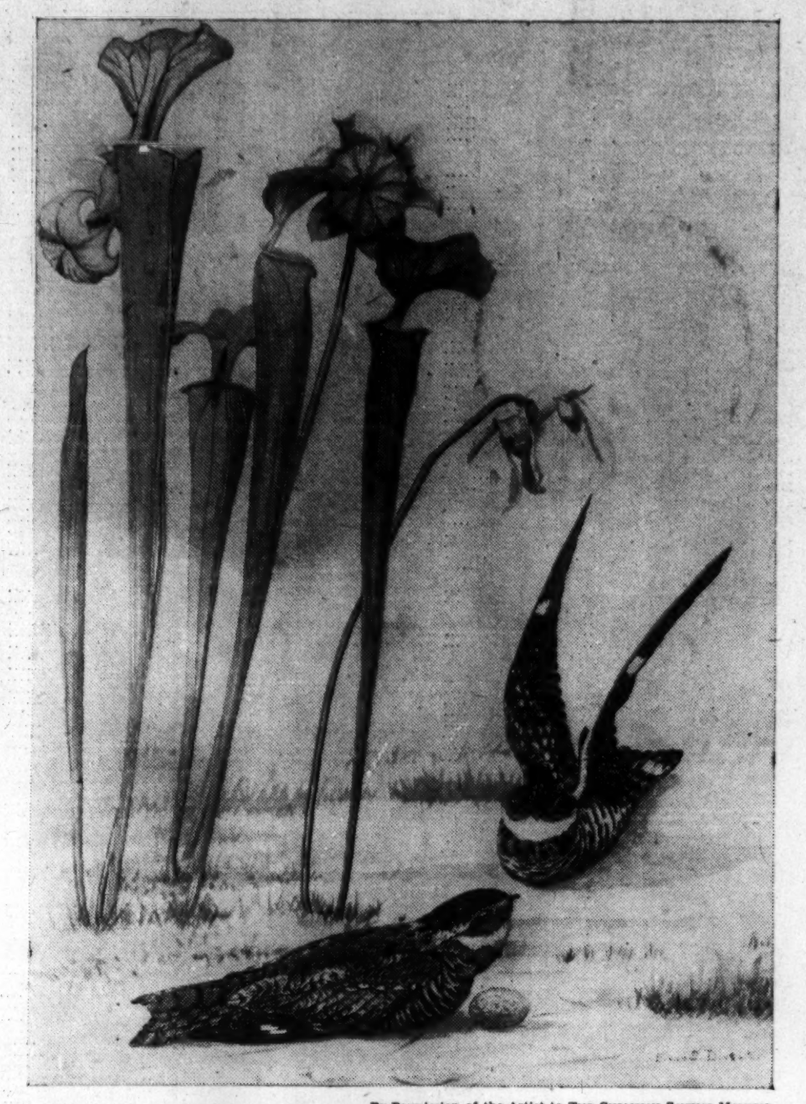
This was on the occasion when our college orchestra furnished the incidental music for the Commencement performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream," in the grove on the campus hill. All the parts were taken by senior girls, and we musicians were costumed in keeping with the Elizabethan cast, all in slashed doublets and hose, with dashing shoes turned up sleigh-fashion at the toes. College boys taking women's parts are simply funny, but college girls in the rôle of Shakespearean men take on a surprising touch of the unreal and the fantastic, like a decoration by Puvis de Chavannes. The disguise, the moonlight, the old music under the pine trees, had us half enchanted by the end of Act IV.

Everything was going well, the audience in perfect fairy-story mood. Between the acts, the clarinet and I were waiting in the underbrush near the tree where Moon's dog was tied awaiting his cue. The stage-manager, we knew, had scoured the country for that dog. All the village pets were too modern-looking and too well-known on the campus for the part. But this animal was what an expert in old manuscripts would have called "an Early Dog." He looked every inch antique, with gaunt frame, drooping hound-like ears, mournful chops, sunken eyes; he might, like Cyrano, have fallen from the moon. As the clarinet and I exchanged a tentative A, we heard Moon's dog give one minor howl in perfect tune, and saw him stealthily slip his head from his archaic hempen rope-collar, and escape like a phantom down the hill. Thrusting our instruments aside, we darted after him down the cinder path, shouting the alarm as we ran. The only one who heard us was the noble Egeus, father to Hermia. She had finished her part in the play, and ran promptly to our assistance. Down the hill we flew, Egeus, garbed like a Greek parent, fluttering far behind. The clarinet was running just ahead of me, and even in the nightmare anxiety of the moment I had time to notice that she looked like the silhouette of the escaping Knave of Hearts. The Elizabethan doublet and hose is the most limber costume in the world. Never in real life could we have run so fast. But Moon's dog ran faster. Once in the village he eluded us completely. Any dog would have to do. We had never observed how scarce dogs are at night. Not one was stirring. And then, perched on the steps of his verandah, we saw Hiram, the celebrated bull-terrier which belonged to the Professor of Biblical Literature.

Even in our straits, we hesitated as to Hiram. But the Moon must have his dog. The clarinet guarded the exit to the porch, while I with the ardent dog-lover's manner of obsequious cordiality, strode up the steps, and without warning snatched the astonished Hiram about his waist. Whoever has abducted a bull-dog will remember the inflexible hoop-like shape of its ribs, perfectly hard and circular, encased in a loose coating of soft skin. Hiram was a perfect replica of the Yale bull-dog, somewhat reduced, with a screw tail. With all his four feet and head he struggled, yelping his protest, while I exhausted love's sweet vocabulary to calm him, and held him in a bull-dog grip. Breathless we deposited him on the hill, tied him neatly to the Moon's dog's tree, left Egeus to guard him, and snatched up our instruments again. As we darted through the shrubbery, the clarinet breathed a well-chilled A in my ear, and we slipped into our places just in time to join the soft music of the Palace of Theseus, which ushered in Act V. . . .

At last came Moon's cue, and we beheld our Hiram entering, seated, the Moon pulling him by his rope as one draws a sled over a patch of uneven ground. The frivolous undergraduate audience collapsed, recovered itself, and went wild again. Hiram rolled them an evil glance, showing the whites of eyes while Moon intoned faithfully, "All I have to say, is, to tell you, that the lanthorn is the moon; I the man i' the moon; this thorn-bush, my thornbush; and this dog, my dog."

I have always thought that it was a triumph for William Shakespeare that his play ever recovered from Hiram. — FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in "Groups and Couples." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



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Nighthawks and Pitcher Plants: From a Painting by Edward Von S. Dingle

THE question had been asked again and again: "Have you seen Mr. Dingle's birds?" But I had renounced them, even though I constantly heard it said: "You know, he is called the modern Audubon." For Charleston, South Carolina, seemed so full of delight, and time was short. Yet renunciation is sometimes good preparation for discovery, and one fine morning a friend said with stimulating firmness: "We will go now, to see Mr. Dingle's birds."

At the opening of a small alley running off from Church Street, we saw a modest sign:-"Edward Von S. Dingle—Studio." The alley was marked Longitude Lane. We went up two steps into a small studio—a simple room saved from the long ago—with whitewashed log walls and a central brick chimney around which the room was built. And here was Mr. Dingle, turning over for us an unframed pile of his paintings, done in a water color that at first suggests the strength of oils.

Then began an adventure! I saw for the first time these tiny feathered creatures as individuals. Each was an intimate character portrait, catching the illusive, winged ecstasy of bird life; imprisoning it in the amber of art. Each story was told in the rich, varied colors of nature. There was here, too, not only the artist's sure sense of mood, color, line, and composition, but the skilled ornithologist's understanding of structure which portrayed each minute detail with correctness. Today there are few ornithologists who are artists as well.

Each bird or group was in its own setting. Each is shown on the particular kind of limb or flower natural to the species, together with a study of native flora and occasional brief landscapes as comprehensive in feeling and accuracy of knowledge as were the birds themselves. There was a group of tiny humming birds, as delicate as a whisper, darting—with such fast-moving wings that they were only a blur—at a spray of trumpet vine, with its gay red-yellow blossoms. There was a baby redbird, sitting in ruffled, bright-eyed uncertainty on a spray of magnolia so real it seemed one could touch the luminous-white bloom.

Many of the portraits suggest Japanese prints, in their delicacy of design and arrangement of color, having a washed-in background of green, blue or yellow against which we may see, for instance, a delicate spray of willow leaves drooping down from one corner, with some small warbler swaying on the stem. The variety of the designs seem never ending. Here are tiny sandpipers running along the shore with swift preoccupation—playing tag with the foaming fringes of receding waves, their faint shadows reflected on the wet sand—searching busily among the shells. And we saw, too, some paintings in the series of forty warblers comprising all the varieties in the eastern United States, an exceedingly valuable collection. For me, Mr. Dingle's paintings had opened a new world.

R. C.

Michelangelo's Drawing

No one has ever drawn as Michelangelo did, and Charles Blanc is right in saying that "if he is unequal in his sculptures and his frescoes, never does his drawing, even when apparently most careless and most summary, betray any feebleness of hand or distraction or hesitancy of spirit." Not only do we penetrate, then, into the mystery of his creativeness, into the dreams and soliloquies of his lonely soul, but we discover there also his most intimate and perfect expression. There he is altogether himself, as Beethoven is in his quartets and in his short pieces for the piano.

I compare these two purposely; for the genius of each of them was solitary, intellectual and passionate, only realizing itself in the most simple and abstract forms, in which the senses had the least part and the spirit the greatest.—From "Michelangelo," by ROMAIN ROLLAND. (New York: Duffield.)

LA PAZ DEL ALMA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NO HACE falta viajar muy lejos para encontrar pruebas convincentes de que lo que se necesita más en todas partes y lo que se desea más actualmente es la paz, no sólo la paz entre las naciones y los pueblos, sino la paz del alma individual, a la cual cada uno de nosotros tiene derecho espiritualmente. Tal vez parezca que el deseo supremo de muchas personas y naciones es para ganancias y posesiones materiales, pero por encima de eso sin duda es el anhelo de la paz del alma, la cual se cree estas posesiones van a traer.

El que estudia seriamente la Ciencia Cristiana, al acordarse de eso, aunque sintiendo una gratitud profunda por lo que se haya alcanzado ya, está aprendiendo a pensar de la paz del alma bajo una luz nueva. En la página 587 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha dado el concepto "Alma" como uno de los sinónimos de Dios. ¿No es claro entonces que paz del alma significa paz de Dios? Se puede comprender facilmente que la paz verdadera es una cualidad de la Mente divina y está siempre presente como una expresión de la Mente.

¿No representa un hecho significativo el que la paz fué proclamada por "las huestes celestiales" con ocasión del nacimiento de Jesús? "¡Sobre la tierra paz; entre los hombres buena voluntad!" Paz era el concomitante de aquel advenimiento maravilloso; y está aún presente en los corazones de los hombres en dondequiera que el Cristo, la Verdad, se reciba en la conciencia humana. En la obra de su vida Cristo Jesús enseñó al mundo cómo esta paz puede lograrse y dejó su ejemplo para todos los que quisiesen seguirle. Nos dió su bendición tan llena de amor: "Là paz os dejo; mi paz os doy; no según da el mundo, yo os la doy: no se turbe vuestro corazón, ni se acobarde."

Alrededor de las Pascuas de Navidad especialmente se oye hablar mucho del deseo sincero de paz, que inspira a todo el mundo a pensar con más bondad de su prójimo; y los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana desean expresar cada vez más de este espíritu verdaderamente cristiano, que les permite dispensar las dádivas verdaderas de pensamientos bondadosos, ayudando de esta manera a traer a la humanidad más y más paz y buena voluntad, no sólo en tiempos de Navidad, sino cada día de todos los años.

Era la misión de Cristo Jesús traer esta paz a los hombres, curarles de sus dolores y aflicciones. Jesús les enseñó como podían mantener esta paz del alma. Les curó de sus males, lo mismo que el Cristo—tal como la Ciencia Cristiana le revela—está curando a muchos hoy en día; pero para adquirir y conservar esta paz, el individuo tiene que ajustar su pensamiento a "este ánimo que estaba también en Cristo". La Ciencia Cristiana está enseñando a la humanidad como se puede adquirir "la mente de Cristo", y así está trayendo la paz al mundo.

El profeta Isaías declaró: "Guardarás en perfecta paz al alma que se apoya en ti, por lo mismo que en ti confía." Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana no admiten de una paz falsa y conveniente, pretendiendo que todo está bien donde no lo esté. Pero da a todos los que estén preparados y dispuestos para aceptarla, la verdad fundamental por la cual toda fase de razonamiento erróneo, es decir, razonamiento basado en el testimonio de los sentidos materiales, puede ser rechazada. A medida que los mortales se dirijan a la Mente divina, Dios, para un entendimiento de estas cosas que son verdad, perderán su creencia en la materialidad como siendo capaz de proveer algo que sea real o permanente.

El que estudia la Ciencia Cristiana se alegra de comprender que como hijo del Padre celestial cada cual tiene derecho a la paz de Dios; el derecho de reflejar y expresar continuamente las cualidades de Dios; el derecho de ser libre de los argumentos molestos de la mente mortal; el derecho de gozar de las buenas cosas del Espíritu. Esto es lo que cada uno puede pedir para sí mismo como una herencia otorgada por Dios. Mary Baker Eddy ha declarado (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, p. 264): "El Espíritu y sus formaciones son las únicas realidades de la existencia." Además nos señala el camino de la paz: "El vivir y la bienaventuranza espirituales son las únicas evidencias por las cuales podemos reconocer la existencia verdadera y sentir la paz inefable que proviene de un amor espiritual todo absorbente." Así es que lograr la verdadera paz del alma está al alcance de los hombres por todas partes por el entendimiento y la aplicación de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Variations on a Theme

Few other dawns dipped mist into the lake
With just the gesture that this morning used
When cedar waxwings twittered — half-awake,
And pale green water held its breath and mused.
And when was noon so full of rustling shade
As this—that wove quick patterns on the grass,
Raveled, and wove again in blue and jade,
And changed the lake to sheer and sparkling glass?
Few other nights were ever splintered so
With smell of cowslip and the sound of frogs,
When just such wind blew, tinged with afterglow,
And crickets chirped such rusty monologues:
How versatile the hours that move in state
Down through the years, and rarely duplicate!

ALLEN L. FISHER.

Peace of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE does not need to travel wide or far to find convincing proof that what is everywhere most needed and desired at present is peace, not only peace among nations and peoples, but individual peace of mind, to which everyone is spiritually entitled. It may appear that the supreme desire of many individuals and nations is for material gain or possessions, but beyond this is undoubtedly the desire for peace of mind, which it is believed these possessions will bring.

The earnest student of Christian Science in thinking of this, while feeling a deep sense of gratitude for what is already attained, is learning to think of peace of mind in a new light. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mary Baker Eddy has given "Mind" as one of the synonyms for God. Does it not become clear, then, that peace of Mind means peace of God? It can readily be seen that true peace is a quality of divine Mind, and is always present as an expression of Mind.

Is it not a significant fact that peace was proclaimed by "the heavenly host" at the birth of Jesus? "On earth peace, good will toward men." Peace was an accompaniment of that wonderful advent; and it is still present in the hearts of men wherever the Christ, Truth, is received in human consciousness. In his lifework Christ Jesus showed the world how this peace may be acquired, and left his example for all who would follow him. He gave us his loving benediction: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

At the Christmas season, especially, much is heard of the sincere desire for the peace which enables everyone to think more kindly of his neighbor; and students of Christian Science are desirous of expressing more and more of the true Christ-spirit, which will enable them to dispense the true gifts of loving thoughts, thus helping to bring to mankind more and more of peace and good will, not only at the Christmas season, but throughout every day of all the years.

The mission of Christ Jesus was to bring this peace to men, to heal them of their woes and afflictions. Jesus taught them how to maintain this peace of mind. He healed them of their ills, as the Christ, as revealed in Christian Science, is healing many today; but in order to acquire and keep this peace the individual must adjust his thinking to that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Christian Science is showing mankind how to acquire "the mind of Christ," and therefore is bringing peace to the world.

The prophet Isaiah declared, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." The teachings of Christian Science do not admit of a false convenient peace, claiming that all is well where it is not. But it gives to all who are ready and willing to accept it the fundamental truth whereby every phase of erroneous reasoning, that is, reasoning based upon material sense testimony, may be refuted. As mortals turn to the divine Mind, God, for an understanding of those things which are true, they lose their belief in materiality as being able to supply anything real or permanent.

The student of Christian Science is happy in the realization that as a child of his heavenly Father each one has a right to the peace of God; a right to reflect and continuously express the qualities of God; a right to freedom from the harassing arguments of mortal belief; a right to the enjoyment of the good things of Spirit. This each may claim for himself as a God-given heritage. Mrs. Eddy has declared (Science and Health, p. 264), "Spirit and its formations are the only realities of being." She further points the way of peace: "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love." Thus the attainment of true peace of mind is within the reach of men everywhere, through the understanding and the application of the teachings of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

In Distant Norwegian Waters

From Harstad the West Fjord unrolled itself in all its captivating beauty, and in weather that was perfect—bright sun and almost cloudless skies.

At one moment the passage between the Lofoten Islands and the coast of Norway would widen out to a great lake, the dark and fissured mountains receding, and the picture-postcard huts and strips of green pasture along the water's edge fading almost from sight. Then the hills would run together, right across our course as though to bar all further progress of the ship. Somewhere ahead in the barrier of rugged rocks and frowning cliff an opening lay, and the pilots would take the steamer through a gullet so narrow and a current so strong that one was tempted to pray that no other vessel, bound in the opposite direction, might loom in sight at such a critical moment.

After running for five miles on a course as straight as an arrow, the ship would begin to turn and twist round headlands thrown far out into the narrow channel until the setting sun had completely boxed the compass, and the untutored landsman had lost all sense of direction.

Each high-peaked bluff and giant mountain mass was tipped with never-melting snow. Down the darkest cliffs ran foaming streams. Under these heights, between the water and the sharply rising mountain fringes of the Fjord, lay tiny strips of cultivated green surrounding red and white gabled huts—the homes of simple folk who fish and farm among the rocks. . . .

Every two or three miles along the steamer's course there is a village with its factory for canning fish, and every rock by the water's edge is a drying-ground for cod. The amazing thing, too, is that possibly in no similarly remote and equally extensive region in the world is electricity so widely used as along the West Fjord. Every house and hut is electrically lighted. The telephone is installed in most of the larger homes, and electric current for power and lighting is available at what is evidently a small cost to the consumer. The explanation is that unlimited water-power is the basis of cheap electrical generation throughout Norway. Down each mountain-side there flows a cataract that has only to be turned into a water-turbine.

To see the West Fjord in the flush of dawn, and to see it also under the brilliance of a noonday summer sun, is to gaze on nature in two of her loveliest moods and in a setting that is exquisite. To see the Fjord at sunset, however, is to revel in an artist's dream. The scene is one of grandeur, majesty, and a beauty that is beyond description.

Westward against the glowing sky the massive peaks are sharply lined. Each snow-cap gleams in crystal white and myriad hues play hide-and-seek among the dark ravines. Through a gap in the line of mountain sentinels guarding the Fjord from Atlantic storms, the setting sun is seen dropping in fiery red into the ocean waste. Shafts of strong light tint with a rosy glow the little homes along the eastern shore, and the patches of green pasture turn a rusty brown. Above the copse of trees the white spire of a little church takes on an added height, and the cascades of melted snow, tumbling down the steep, show whiter still against the darkening rocks. The waters of the Fjord shimmer and reflect the glow-lit peaks.

Then goes the sun, and twilight lingers lovingly upon the scene.—LEONARD MATTERS, in "Through the Kara Sea." (London: Skeffington.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Fails To Remain Long In Regular Course

Spasmodic Ups and Downs Characterize Price Movements

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Skeptics of the advance were in the stock market saddle today, and leading equities, while not especially weak, retreated to somewhat lower levels.

From the start of the session stocks displayed a noticeable lack of enthusiasm for a resumption of the upswing. Dribbling sales depressed quotations moderately until just before noon when the ticker tape speeded up under a brief liquidating spurt which brought losses of 1 to around 3 points. The sharp sell-off lasted only about half an hour and a mild recovery movement began. Trading volume, however, lagged on the rally.

Cross currents ruled with general firmness in gold mining shares, oils and some of the alcohols offset by sagging tendencies in rails and a number of industrials.

Early losses of fractions to 3 points or so were substantially reduced in the late dealings. Shares steady to higher included Standard Oil of California, McIntyre Porcupine, Homestake, National Distillers, American Telephone and Case.

Union Pacific recovered 2 points after dropping more than 5. Columbian Carbon lost 2 while United States Steel eased around a point.

Transfers approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Estimates of a sizable decrease in unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel Corporation for August did not aid steel shares. In some quarters the decline in the backlog was placed at nearly 200,000 tons. The company's report on unfilled business will be made public at noon Saturday.

Drifting Market Likely

Despite the apparent lack of support for various pivotal stocks, trading sentiment was not too pessimistic. The more conservative operators were of the opinion that, in the absence of any unusual news, the market probably would drift over the next week or so, with considerable irregularity prevailing in the more speculative groups.

Notwithstanding the July break in the so-called "wet" section, market analysts point out that the shelving of the Eighteenth Amendment probably has been discounted to a large extent by some of the distillery stocks.

The decline in business failures for the last week of August, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was cheering to financial quarters. The general upturn in trade, it was felt, accounted for the fact that in the week ended Aug. 31, there were only 311 reported failures compared with 326 and 312, respectively, in the two preceding weeks and 549 in the like period a year ago.

That the public seemingly is still in a buying mood was shown by the August reports of the large chain stores. Sales of the W. T. Grant Company were more than 13 per cent above those of the 1932 month, while the F. W. Woolworth Company enjoyed an increase of 11.5 per cent. Sales of both companies showed a sharp gain over those of July.

Bonds Are Draggy

Proceeding languidly the bond market today put on a rather dingy performance with most prices edging off fractionally to a point or so.

Trading, however, was of a colorless character for the most part and the volume was of limited proportions throughout practically all departments.

The declines, while not extensive, were registered indiscriminately by all groups. In the domestic list, the principal losers included the Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Postal Telegraph 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s, and Warner Brothers 6s.

Several domestic loans remained unchanged including the American & Foreign Power 5s, American Smelting 5s, American Telephone 4½s and 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Dodge Brothers 6s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Western Union 5s.

Insignificant gains were recorded by the Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, and International Telephone 4½s, among others.

The foreign list dropped along with the industrials. Small decreases were shown by the Australian 5s, Colombia 6s, German Agricultural 6s, and German 5½s. The Belgium 7s, British 5½s and French 7½s remained unchanged, while the Chilean, Polish, and Australian liens gained moderately.

United States Government obligations were irregular but price fluctuations were insignificant.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.83½	.85	.82¾	.84⅞	+ ⅞
December	.87¾	.88⅞	.86⅝	.88⅝	...
May	.92	.92¾	.90⅞	.92⅝	...
Corn					
September	.47¼	.47½	.46¾	.47¾	— ⅛
December	.52¾	.53⅜	.52	.53⅛	+ ⅛
May	.58½	.59⅛	.57⅞	.59	+ ⅛
Oats					
September	.36⅝	.36⅝	.36	.36¼	— ⅛
December	.39⅝	.39⅝	.39¼	.39⅛	— ⅛
May	.42⅝	.42¾	.42	.42⅜	— ⅛
Lard					
September	5.42	5.42	5.35	5.40	...
December	5.92	5.92	5.85	5.90	...

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.70¼	.70⅛	.70⅛	— ⅛
December	.77½	.71⅞	.71⅞	— ⅛
May	.77⅝	.77	.77	— ¼

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	96.30	98.80	+1.60
December	96.7	99.20	+1.80
January	97.5	100.00	+2.30
March	98.3	100.80	+2.30
May	98.60	100.80	+1.10
July	99.	100.80	+1.10

Tone at close very steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 6	Last Sept. 5
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2500	10½	9⅞	10¼	10½
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17½	17	17½	..
12⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	1800	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅝
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	6½	6½	6½	7¼
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8	8	8	8
107¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	2500	100½	97	100¼	99¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
32¼	11⅛	.60	Alaska Juneau	22600	30⅜	29¼	30	29¾
8¼	⅞	..	Allegheny Corp	5700	6	5½	5⅞	6
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	14	13½	13¾	14⅜
143⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5500	134	131	133½	133
123⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	..
20⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	800	19¼	18⅝	19¾	19¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16½	16⅜	16½	17
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	..
44¾	18½	2	Amerada	10500	44¾	42¾	44	44
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	20
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	45¼	45	45¼	45
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	33½	32¾	32¾	33½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	102	101	102	..
97½	49	4	Am Can	3800	91	88¾	91	90
39⅛	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1600	30	28½	29⅝	30
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	600	42	41	42	41½
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	200	45½	45	45½	45¾
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12500	64¼	60	63¾	63
13	3⅛	..	Am European	600	9	8½	8½	9
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	9400	13¾	13	13½	13⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	27⅝	27	27⅝	29
35⅛	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	20½	19¾	20½	21⅛
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	17	16⅝	17	..
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	400	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	800	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	39	39	39	40
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1000	10¼	10	10¼	10½
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2900	11⅛	10½	11⅛	10¾
3½	¼	..	Am La France	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
39⅝	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	600	32¾	32	32½	32⅞
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	900	56½	55¼	56½	56½
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2000	19⅞	19¼	19½	20
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3800	12⅛	11⅝	12	12⅛
41m	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	26⅛	23⅛	23	⅛ ..
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	22	22	22	..
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6800	16⅛	15⅜	16	16
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	6400	22½	21⅞	22⅜	22¼
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	38	38	38	..
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4
4½	½	..	Am Ship & Com	500	2	1¾	1¾	..
42½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10400	38	36¼	38	37½
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	76	76	76	77
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	58	58	58	59
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	22	20¼	21⅜	21½
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	500	40	40	40	40¼
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	64	63	64	64¾
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7500	126⅜	124¾	126⅛	126¼
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	120	25	24½	24½	26¼
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4500	28	28	28	28
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1200	23¼	21¾	21¾	23
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	13½	13¼	13½	..
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	800	52	50	50⅝	51¼
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
10⅝	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	13600	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17
15⅛	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10½	10½	10½	..
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	1300	26¼	25¼	26½	26
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1100	28	27½	27½	28
7¾	1⅞	..	Armour Ill A	3500	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2600	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3600	57	54	54	57
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
35½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	20	29	28½	28½	..
80⅛	39	..	Atchison T&SF	5600	66½	64⅜	65¼	65⅛
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	300	75	74½	74½	75
50	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	46	44½	45	46
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	9400	29⅜	28¼	29⅜	29¼
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	28⅛	28	28	28¾
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1700	17⅞	17⅛	17½	17⅜
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2800	59⅛	58	59⅛	58½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3800	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8200	13¾	13	13⅜	13¼
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18500	33¾	31⅞	32⅞	34
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	34	32½	34	34⅛
7⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	4	4	4	4
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	20	19	19	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	15400	10½	9⅞	10½	10¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	17	16½	16½	17¼
26½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	65
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	900	10¾	10½	10¼	10⅛
91½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	94⅛	94½	94½	94⅛
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	14	13¾	13¾	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4500	17⅞	17¼	17½	17⅞
31½	9	..	Best & Co	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	38⅞	37⅝	38⅞	38½
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	63	62	63	63
24½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	130	23	22	23	23
19⅝	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1500	14	13¾	14	14
20	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	100	18	18	18	..
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	8200	27⅞	26¼	27⅜	27
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	46½	45	45	46
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2400	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18¾
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	2800	11	10⅜	11	11
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2600	31⅜	31	31⅜	31¾
83½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	78	78	76	..
88½	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	76¾	75	76¾	77
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick-Balke	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1000	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	6⅜
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	23	23	23	24¼
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1300	4¾	3⅞	4⅜	4
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2000	16¾	16	16½	16¾
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	13½	13½	13½	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3500	33⅛	31⅜	33⅛	32½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
9⅞	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2000	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2000	30	28½	29⅞	29¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7300	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅝
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	200	28	28	28	..
35½	25⅛	..	Capital Admin pf	200	27½	27½	27½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	7000	75	72	74½	73⅞
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3500	22¾	21¾	22½	22½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	1200	2½	2	2	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	28500	46¼	44⅛	46¼	45⅞
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	35	33	33	34
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8500	35¾	34¼	35¾	35
20⅞	76	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	16	16	16	16
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2400	46	45½	46	46
7⅝	½	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	11½	11½	11½	12
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2000	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5000	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2000	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11¾
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	21½	21½	21½	21¼
12⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10⅜
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	10	10	10	11
22⅝	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	25½
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	19¼	19	19	..
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	69¼	69	69¼	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	300	2	1⅞	2	2⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores A vtc	200	1⅛	1	1	..
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	70	9	9	9	10
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	500	18	17½	17½	17¾
21⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	19500	24⅜	22¾	23⅛	22¾
80	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	50	85	82	85	80
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	21	21	21	18⅝
26⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	17500	18½	17½	18½	18½
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22¼
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	800	60¼	59	60¼	62
17¾	4	..	Comm Credit	4500	16¼	15⅝	16¼	16⅛
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
95	80	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	95	94	94	94
24½	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	37
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25500	38	35¾	37⅝	37½
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	15300	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	41	40¼	40¼	43
27⅞	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	22½	21¾	22	23
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	8500	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	48
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90¾	90½	90¾	90⅝
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	27500	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	14
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	600	6	6	6	6
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	2000	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9⅝
4½	¼	..	Container B	2000	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1500	13	12⅝	12½	12⅞
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	1500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	60½	60½	60½	..
67¾	35¼	2	Cont Can	2000	65¾	64¼	65¼	66⅛
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	11½	11¼	11½	12
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2500	29	28¼	28½	30
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	23300	18⅝	17½	18¾	18¼
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	4000	88	85½	88	85¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	138¾	138¾	138¾	139
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
39½	22	2¶	Cream of Wheat	2000	31¼	30½	31¼	31¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	10½	10½	10½	10½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	45	44¼	44¾	45
38¼	27½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	36½	36½	36½	..
8½	2	..	Crown Zellerback	9500	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
37⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	29	26½	26½	..
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	500	2½	2	2	2¼
11⅞	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	7⅛	6½	6⅝	7¼
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	44	40	40	44
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	47	46¼	46¼	47⅛
32¼	6⅛	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	23	22½	23	..
66	30	..	Curtis Pub2pf	500	54½	54	54½	..
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞
18⅜	6⅜	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	15	15	15	15
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co pf	5000	35	33⅜	34¾	34¼
93¾	37⅝	2	Del & Hudson	2000	74	70	73⅛	74
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4600	35¼	34¼	35	34⅞
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	12
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	68	65	65	69
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	30	30	30	..
29½	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	600	23½	23	23	23¾
38⅞	12	1¶	Dome Mines	15000	33⅞	32¼	33⅜	32¾
26⅜	10¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	21	21	21	21½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2500	15	14⅞	15	15¼
85¾	32¼	2	du Pont de Nem	12700	80¼	77	80	79½
25⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	..
			—E—					
89⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1900	81¾	80	81½	83
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
23	14¾	..	Eitingon S pf	100	15	15	15	16¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	21	19⅝	20¼	20¾
88½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	87	86¾	87	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	5¼
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	17600	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	3⅛
15⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	9¾	9	9¼	9¾
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	18½	18	18	..
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	118	118	118	118
14⅝	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
25⅛	5¾	..	Erie RR	2100	22¼	21	22¼	22
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	23	22½	23⅛	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	600	11	10¾	10¾	11
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	2600	26	25	25⅞	25½
75	42	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	72	72	72	73⅞
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	56	55½	56	55¼
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	300	12	11½	11½	12
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	..
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	600	15⅛	15	15	16
18¼	12⅛	..	Fox Film A	500	13	12½	13	14⅛
44½	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1000	43	41⅝	43	42½
			—G—					
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	800	9½	9⅜	9½	9¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	38	36½	38	38
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	1100	22	20⅝	21½	21½
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	500	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104	104	104	105
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9800	24⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
30¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	37¾	36¾	37¾	37⅞
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16½	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12	12	12	11
42½	24¼	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	42½	42½	42½	42
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1500	67	63⅞	67	67
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	39700	33	31⅝	32⅞	32⅞
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	90½	90½	90½	90¾
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ing	80	11⅞	11½	11½	..
75	71	6	Gen Print Ing pf	20	73½	73½	73½	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	38	37½	38	40
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	38	37½	38	40
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	200	15	14	14	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1300	14	13⅝	14	14
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	5½	5½	5½	5¾
20	3¾	..	Glidden	900	17½	17	17½	17¾
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	88	87½	88	86
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	9¼	8⅞	9½	9¼
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	500	22½	22	22½	22⅝
21½	3	..	Goodrich	2400	16¼	15¾	16	16⅜
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2600	37¼	36⅞	37¼	37⅝
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	68	68	68	68¼
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	11½
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	8500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	4
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	300	11⅛	11	11	11½
38⅝	22½	3	Grand U pf	300	30½	30½	30½	..
36⅝	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	28¾	27¾	28¾	29
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	2500	27½	26	27	28
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	800	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
40¾	7	..	Great West Sug	7800	35⅞	34¼	35¼	34
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	60	110	109	110	108
4⅝	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	1300	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	..
38	5¾	..	Gulf States Steel	200	26	25½	25½	27
64	16⅛	..	Gulf Ata Stl 1pf	50	50	50	50	50
			—H—					
25¼	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
25⅛	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	80	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	100	28	28	28	29⅝
10½	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
85	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	82½	82½	82½	82
85¼	44	3¾¶	Hazel Atlas	300	82	81	81	83
3½	¾	..	Hayes Body	4800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	900	47½	46½	47	..
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10¼	2¼	..	Hollander	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
307	145	10¶	Homestake Min	4500	307	299	307	299
15	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her A	100	11	11	11	..
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	1400	31¼	29¾	30⅞	30½
7¾	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	1300	6¼	6	6¼	6
29	5½	.40	Howe Sound	800	26¾	26	26¾	28⅛
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	200	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
16⅝	3	..	Hudson Motor	3100	14½	13⅞	14¼	14¾
7¾	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	700	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	5600	41	38½	41½	41¼
60⅛	16	..	Ill Central pf	1200	46	46	46	..
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	3800	68½	66	67⅞	67½
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	600	61	59	61	61
45⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	100	36	36	36	37¼
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10¼	4m	..	Interboro Rap T	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7¼
5⅜	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3	3	3	3⅛
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	800	146	143½	143½	..
10⅞	2⅞	.30	Int Carriers	100	8	8	8	..
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	400	33½	32¼	32¼	34
46	13⅛	.60	Int Harvester	9800	39½	38	39¼	39⅛
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	200	8½	8¼	8⅛	8⅞
6⅞	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
22	6¾	..	Int Nickel	19800	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	20
10	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	6⅛	6	6	7
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	16¼	15½	16¼	16¼
13	3¼	..	Int Print Ink	100	10	10	10	10
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
56⅜	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	200	49	49	49	..
21⅞	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	19800	16⅝	15¾	16½	16½
8⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	6	6	6	..
			—J—					
43	23	3	Jewel Tea	400	37¼	37	37	37½
60⅞	12¼	..	Johns Manville	5800	54	50⅛	53	53½
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	30	74½	74½	74½	74½
			—K—					
14½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	800	16¼	16	16	16¾
6⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
31⅛	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	800	19¾	18½	18½	19½
13½	3	..	Kelvinator Corp	4200	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	10¾
25⅞	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	8900	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	21¼
16⅞	5½	..	Kresge	9400	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	12½
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Gros & B	2600	26¾	26	26	26¾
			—L—					
12⅝	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	9½	9½	9½	10
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	400	17⅛	17	17	..
75	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
6¾	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	8	8	8	..
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	800	22	21¼	21⅝	22¼
79⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	71	70	70¼	71½
37⅞	4¾	..	Libby-Owens-F	12400	30	28⅝	29⅝	29⅞
21½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16½	16½	16½	..
31¾	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	2100	28¼	27	28	28
19¾	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	800	32⅝	31¼	32½	33
34¾	8½	1	Loew's Inc	4800	31⅜	30	31¼	31
78⅛	25	6½	Loews pf	100	70	70	70	..
4⅛	1¾	..	Loft Inc	1000	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
5½	½	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	2½	2½	2½	..
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	39¼	39	39¼	40
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	800	55	52	54	56
4	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	100	3	3	3	2⅞
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	600	14¼	14	14	14¼
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	2100	2	1½	1⅞	2
6	1¼	..	McCrory B	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
37¼	18	1¾¶	McIntyre Porcu	14800	37½	35½	37½	35⅛
95¾	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	600	92½	90½	90½	..
3⅜	¼	..	McLellan Stores	200	2	1⅞	2	2
22⅞	2⅛	..	McLellan Sto pf	20	15	14½	14½	..
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1800	36½	35⅛	36½	36⅛
65¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	47¼	44½	46½	46
7	1⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	3½	3½	3½	..
19⅝	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
5¼	⅞	..	Mallinson	100	3	3	3	..
9⅞	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	40	5¼	5	5	6
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	600	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
4	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	200	3⅛	3	3	3¼
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	2400	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	16	16	16	16
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	600	14½	14	14½	14¾
5⅜	½	..	Martin Parry	100	4	4	4	4
39¼	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2100	36¼	25¾	25¾	26½
8½	1¼	..	Maytag	300	7	6½	7	6½
15¼	3½	..	Maytag pf ww	700	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
22	13½	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22
9¾	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	400	6⅛	5¾	6	6⅜
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2400	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	14¼
17¾	3	..	Midland Steel	100	13½	13½	13½	14¼
70	26	4	Midland Stl pf	100	72	72	72	70⅛
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	80	0 3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	13¼	11¾	12	12¼
37½	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	27
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
15¼	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	800	8⅝	8¼	8½	8¾
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	16¾	16½	16¾	17½
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1200	70	68¼	69	69⅞
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	29800	24⅜	23	24⅛	24⅜
64	49⅛	3.75	Morris & Essex	20	63	63	63	63
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	1	1	1	1
4⅜	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
32½	7¾	..	Motor Products	100	27	27	27	27
11⅝	1½	..	Motor Wheel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
18⅝	5	..	Munsingwear	100	13½	13½	13½	14
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	3200	8	7⅝	7¾	8
			—N—					
27	11¼	1	Nash Motors	4700	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22½
7¾	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
9⅞	1¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	200	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1000	56½	54⅝	55	56⅝
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	2100	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	19¾
25¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	7000	18⅛	18	18¼	18⅛
10	1¼	..	Nat Dept S pf	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
16¼	5	..	Nat Enam & St	1300	12½	11½	12½	..
127¾	43¼	5	Nat Lead	100	125	125	125	124¾
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1800	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅜
1⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	1600	45⅜	43½	44⅝	45
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply		17	17	17	17
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	1000	22	21⅛	22	22½
11¾	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	100	8	8	8	8½
23⅛	6⅛	..	N Y Air Brake	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
58⅛	14	..	NY Central	19700	48½	46⅛	47½	48
27⅞	2⅛	..	NY Chi & St L	1700	25	23⅛	24⅞	23⅛
34¼	2⅜	..	NY C & StL pf	1000	29	28½	28¾	27½
11⅞	4½	..	NY Dock	30	6⅛	6¼	6¼	7
22	6½	..	NY Dock pf	170	11	10½	10¾	11⅝
2⅝	½	..	NY Investors	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	700	27⅛	26	26½	27
15	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12⅛
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	400	46	45½	46	47
22½	1¾	.40	NY Shipbldg	1400	18⅞	18	18	18½
110	93½	7	NY Steam 7%	50	106	106	106	..
101⅞	80	6	NY Steam 6%	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	97½
37	17⅝	.50b	Noranda M	1000	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	33⅛
4⅞	⅛	..	Norfolk & South	100	2½	2¼	2½	2½
177	111½	8	Norfolk & West	200	163⅜	163	163	165
36½	15¼	8%	North American	30	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	23¼
9	4	..	No Am Navigation	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	4⅜	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	4½	4½	4½	..
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	1900	28¼	25½	27	28
5⅞	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	400	4	3⅞	4	4
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	10100	15⅞	15	15⅝	15¼
8⅜	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	900	5⅝	5	5⅝	5¼
8¾	1¾	..	Omnibus	400	7	6¾	7	7½
15	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	100	10	10	10	..
25¼	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	700	18	17⅝	18	18
106	93½	6	Otis Elev pf	30	104	104	104	104¾
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	400	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
42	22	2	Outlet Co	100	37½	37½	37½	..
96¾	31½	2¶	Owens Ill Glass	700	79¼	77	78½	81
			—P—					
10	1⅜	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	20	5	5	5	..
31⅞	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	2100	23½	22	23½	23
43⅜	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	700	29½	29	29¼	29⅝
6⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
4¼	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	5¾	..	Panhandle pf	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
2⅛	¼	..	Para Pub ctfs	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
32¾	6	..	Park & Tilford	700	27⅜	26½	27½	27⅜
4¼	¾	..	Park Utah	300	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	2⅞
3	⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	200	2⅜	2	2⅜	2
2½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	1000	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	8¼
22¼	5⅝	..	Patino Mines	1900	18⅝	17¼	18⅜	18
9¼	¾	..	Peerless Motor	1400	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5
59⅝	25½	2¶	Penick & Ford	200	57½	56½	57½	57
9⅛	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
49	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	600	47¾	47¼	47½	47½
42¼	13¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	4700	35½	33¾	35¼	36⅛
78	41⅜	4	Peoples GasLt&C	700	53	52¼	53	53
15	4⅜	..	Petroleum	1400	13½	12½	13½	12⅝
18⅛	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	2000	15¼	14¼	14¾	15⅛
9½	2½	..	Phila & Reading	1000	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
17⅞	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	2000	16⅞	16	16⅞	16⅝
12	1⅝	..	Phoenix Hosiery	100	9	9	9	..
50½	25	.87	Proenix pf	10	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..
10	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
2¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	100	2	2	2	2
26⅞	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	100	23	23	23	23
11¾	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	10	9⅛	10	10⅛
23½	4	..	Pitts Term pf	10	13	13	13	15
17⅝	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	4000	16⅛	14⅞	16	15⅜
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	1400	25⅞	24¼	25⅞	25½
5½	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	400	3½	3	3	3
47½	19⅝	2	Procter & Gam	1900	43	41¾	41¾	42¾
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	70	8¼	7½	8¼	8
58⅛	33¼	3.20	Public Service	2000	40⅞	39¾	40⅛	40
88½	68	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	74	72⅞	72⅞	..
125	107	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	111	111	111	..
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	400	51¾	50⅝	50½	50½
11⅞	2½	..	Pure Oil	17100	11¾	10¾	11½	10¾
65⅞	30	8	Pure Oil pf	60	55½	55	55½	56
25⅜	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	900	19¼	18½	19¼	19⅜
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	15300	9⅛	8½	9⅛	9
27	6⅛	..	Radio pf B	2900	21½	20	21½	21
5⅜	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
18⅜	5	.60	Raybestos Man	400	17	16⅛	16⅞	17
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	13⅝	13	13	..
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	20	12⅞	12½	12½	13¾
11¼	2½	..	Remington Rand	2100	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
37½	7½	..	Rem Rand 1 pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
6⅞	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	700	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
23	4	..	Republic I & S	3100	17¼	16½	17¼	17¼
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	300	39¼	38	39¼	39¼
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	200	17¼	17	17⅛	18
15⅞	1½	..	Reynolds Spring	200	12	12	12	12¼
36⅝	17⅞	.80½e	Royal Dutch	200	34¾	34⅛	34¾	34⅞
			—S—					
62¾	28	3	Safeway Stores	400	51½	51	51½	51¼
104¼	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	10	103½	103½	103½	103½
29¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	700	25	24⅛	24⅛	25
9	⅞	..	StL &SF	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	600	5	5	5	5
26⅜	12	..	StL S'western pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
12	2¼	..	Savage Arms	400	8½	8	8	..
44⅞	28	1.50	Scott Paper	10	39	39	39	..
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅞	⅜	..	Seaboard AL pf	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
33⅞	15	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	3500	30½	29	30¼	29½
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	7000	41	39¼	40⅞	40¼
3⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	60000	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅜
13⅛	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	2200	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
11⅞	4	..	Shelll Union Oil	2500	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9
61	28½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	51	51	51	51¼
31	4⅜	..	Simmons	6200	25½	24⅛	25½	25
12⅝	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	500	10⅞	10½	10⅞	11
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	600	9	8⅝	9	8¾
42	8¼	..	Sloss Shef pf	50	25	25	25	26
15½	5	..	Socony Vacuum	18700	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	13⅛
27	17⅛	2	So Calif Edison	4700	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	20
38¾	11⅝	..	Southern Pacific	6600	29¾	27⅞	29⅜	29¼
48⅛	15⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	1900	41⅝	39¾	41	42⅝
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	1700	31	26¾	30¾	31½
49	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	300	35½	35	35	36
40¼	8	4	So Ry M&O	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	1300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5½
5⅛	½	..	Spear & Co	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	2000	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6⅛
22	7½	.60	Spencer Kellogg	400	18	17½	18	17¾
13⅜	1	..	Spieg May Stern	200	11	11	11	..
37⅞	13¾	1	Stand Brands	16400	28	26⅞	27¾	27¾
22⅛	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	1400	14⅞	13⅞	14¼	14⅞
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	1000	16	16	16	16
66	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	41½	41½	41½	..
2⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
41¼	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	55800	40¼	39⅜	40	38⅝
26⅛	12¼	..	Stand Oil Kan	1000	27	26⅛	27	26
31¾	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	10600	41⅛	39⅞	40⅞	40⅛
11½	4	..	Starrett Co	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
7¾	1½	..	Sterling pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
11½	2½	..	Stewart Warner	800	8¼	8	8	8½
19¼	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	2100	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
8⅞	1¼	..	Studebaker	4100	6½	6	6½	6⅛
38½	9	..	Studebaker pf	10	30	30	30	..
103	89	6	Sun Oil pf	20	102	102	102	100
4½	⅜	..	Superior Oil	2800	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
23⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	700	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
5¼	¼	..	Symington A	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
			—T—					
16⅞	8⅛	1	Telautograph	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
7¼	1⅞	..	Tennessee Corp	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
28⅞	10¾	1	Texas Corp	8100	27½	26⅛	27½	26¾
34⅞	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	5500	31¼	29⅞	30⅞	30⅜
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pa Coal	1300	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
11⅞	3½	..	Texas & P Land	1600	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
22½	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	14½	14½	14½	..
10½	1	..	Thermoid	500	8	7½	8	7⅝
15½	6¾	1	Thompson	200	8½	8	8	9
18⅞	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	1100	17⅝	17	17¼	17¼
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	700	5	4⅞	5	5
10⅜	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	5900	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅝
55	23½	..	Tide W Asso pf	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	51
68	45	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	100	67	67	67	..
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	1900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
35½	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	2400	30	28⅝	29¾	29¼
9⅜	2⅝	..	Transamerica	1300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
17½	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	2000	14½	13¼	14	13⅞
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	11000	6¾	6⅝	6½	6¾
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	1200	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
			—U—					
6¼	¾	..	Ulen & Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
39½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	900	33	30	30	..
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	500	41½	40¼	41	42
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	9800	46¾	45	46¾	46
23⅝	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	3600	21	19¾	21	21½
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	2600	125	118½	121	125⅛
75½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	100	72½	72½	72½	74¾
22¾	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18½
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	24800	37⅜	36	37¼	37
68	51½	3	United A&T pf	400	65¾	64½	64½	64⅞
17	⅝	..	United Am Bosch	300	10	10	10	..
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	300	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23¾
30⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	600	26	25¼	25½	..
14½	4⅝	..	United-Corp	9200	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	800	31½	30⅞	31¼	31
8⅞	1	..	United El Coal	100	6½	6½	6½	7
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	1400	64	62¼	62¾	64¼
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	4200	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
100	85	5	United Gas I pf	400	95⅝	94⅞	95⅝	..
5½	½	..	United Paper Bd	100	3	3	3	3
2⅛	⅜	..	US Express	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
17¾	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	800	14	14	14	14½
89	36½	..	†US & For S pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	200	47¼	47	47¼	45⅞
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	5700	70½	65¾	70¼	69
17¼	2⅜	..	US Leather	500	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12½
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	900	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
22⅛	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	2700	17¼	16¾	17	17
19	12¾	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
14½	2½	..	US Realty	1200	10½	9⅜	10	10¼
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	4100	18⅝	17	18	18¼
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	29⅞	28⅝	29¾	30½
94⅞	13½	1	US Smelt R&M	9400	86¾	82½	85¾	85¼
57¾	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	55½	55½	55½	55¾
67½	23⅝	..	US Steel	19600	53⅜	51⅞	52⅞	53½
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	1200	94⅛	92	94⅛	92
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	2	2	2	2
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	900	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
			—V—					
3½	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	2700	26	24⅝	26	25¾
10	1⅜	..	Van Raalte	100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte pf sta	30	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
26½	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	17	17	17	..
15	2⅛	..	Va Iron & C	20	11¾	11⅝	11¾	..
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	40	55¼	53¾	53¾	56
			—W—					
7⅛	1½	..	Wabash RR	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	400	5¾	5½	5⅛	5½
8⅜	⅞	..	Walworth	900	7⅛	6¾	7	7
8¾	1	..	Warner Bros A	10600	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
4⅞	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3⅛
22⅜	2½	..	Warren Bros	1900	13½	12⅝	12⅞	13½
21½	5	..	Warren F & P	1100	21¼	20½	21⅛	21
3½	⅛	..	Wells Fargo Exp	160	2	2	2	1⅞
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
73	30	7	W Penn El A	20	58½	58¼	58¼	..
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	30	66	64¼	64¼	65
110⅜	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	109
11⅜	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
4⅛	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	1800	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
9½	1	..	Westn Pacific	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	6
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	1100	8¼	7¾	7¾	8½
77¼	17¾	..	Westn Union	7800	65⅜	63½	65½	65⅞
35⅛	11½	1	Westing Air Br	1600	31	29	30¼	30½
58⅜	19⅜	..	Westing Elec	6800	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	44⅞
96	60½	3½	Westing El pf	60	85	85	85	84
67	15	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	49	49	49	..
38⅜	11⅝	2	White Rock	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅞
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
26⅝	15	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	600	26	26	26	..
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	800	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	400	17⅛	16½	16½	17
72½	19	..	Wilson & Co pf	400	50	48	50	53
50⅞	25½	2.40	Woolworth	4600	39	38⅜	38⅞	38⅝
39⅞	6	..	Worthgton Pump	500	27¼	26⅞	27½	27
24	6	..	Wright Aero	20	16	16	16	..
53	34½	3	Wrigley	400	52⅝	52¼	52¼	52¼
			—Y—					
7¾	2½	..	Yellow Truck	3500	6½	6	6½	6⅝
37⅞	7½	..	Youngstown	2200	25½	23⅝	24¾	25⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

May Gain Oriental Wheat Markets Through Bounties

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Prospects of successfully competing in the Oriental flour markets with Canada, Australia and Japan are foreseen by Pacific coast wheat farmers and millers, according to a comment on western business by the Bank of America, received here. Early revival of the lucrative trade with transpacific countries is foreshadowed by agreements reached at both national and international wheat conferences, the institution points out.

A code submitted to Washington last week by Pacific coast wheat and milling interests will solve, if accepted, the problems of an estimated 40,000,000 bushel surplus of wheat stored in far western warehouses, sponsors of the code predict. The code is said to provide for bounties working to the benefit of both exporters and growers. In both cases the bounty is designed to represent the difference between the Chicago market level and the foreign selling level necessitated in meeting competition.

Up until its decline in 1929, the transpacific movement of flour alone provided the shipping lines with an annual cargo of approximately 570,000 tons. Last year this business equaled only half this amount and for the first six months of this year only 34,300 tons were reported.

Marked Gains In Use of World Cotton

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 6—International Federation of Master Spinners puts world consumption of American cotton for the season ended July 31, at 14,167,000 bales, compared with 12,319,000 bales in previous season. Consumption of all kinds of cotton is placed at 24,332,000 bales, compared with 22,322,000 bales a year ago.

According to the federation the world mill stocks of American cotton on Aug. 1 amounted to 2,565,000 bales, compared with 2,543,000 bales a year ago. World mill stocks of all cottons amounted to 5,037,000 bales, compared with 4,436,000 bales in the previous year.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., members of the New York stock exchange and other leading exchanges, announce that Thomas W. Dooley, Arthur B. Kroog, and F. Francis Sullivan are now associated with them in the bond department of the firm's Boston office.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust

Lyman H. Allen has been elected president of Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., succeeding the late Willard T. Carleton. Mr. Allen has been with the company since May 4, 1904. He was appointed assistant trust officer May 1, 1917, and trust officer Feb. 7, 1928. On Feb. 5, 1929, he was elected vice-president.

Timken-Detroit Axle Co.

DETROIT, Sept. 6—Timken-Detroit Axle Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $1,450,082 after charges, compared with a net loss of $820,444 a year before.

United Electric Coal Companies

United Electric Coal Companies has notified the Stock Exchange of proposed reduction in capital represented by outstanding common stock to $4,657,317 from $8,657,317.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; early losses reduced.

Bonds: Easy; rails lower.

Curb: Irregular; oils firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady, change narrow.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weekly weather; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar; Barely steady;; trade selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; awaiting code developments.

Corn: Easy; aggressive support lacking.

Cattle: Steady, to $7.

Hogs: Steady to higher, to $4.60.

Foreign

London: Strength in home rails was the most prominent feature in a quiet session on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were firm, while German bonds again drooped. Oil and transatlantic issues were weaker in sympathy with the heaviness in the Wall Street market. The closing was quiet.

Paris: Following the weakness in Wall Street and unfavorable advices from London and Brussels, prices on the Bourse declined, especially international issues. Oil, rubber and gold mining shares also were outstanding losers. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: A slight recovery was recorded on the Boerse today. The few gains registered were maintained throughout the session and gave the market a more cheerful tone.

Wheat Recovers From Early Price Decline

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Wheat recovered late today from downturns that at times amounted to nearly 2 cents a bushel.

Leading trade authorities said the grain markets were awaiting developments regarding NRA codes, and that the trend in the immediate future would probably depend upon how the codes worked out.

Hedging sales in wheat were less pronounced, although the Northwest was credited with selling from time to time.

Closing prices were: Wheat: Sept., 84⅞; Dec., 88⅝-½; May, 92⅝-½. Corn: Sept., 47¾; Dec., 53-53⅛; May, 58⅞-59. Oats: Sept., 36¼; Dec., 39⅛; May, 42¼-⅜. Rye: Sept. 68; Dec., 73¼; May, 78⅞.

Cotton Slightly Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The cotton market was comparatively quiet today, with fluctuations rather irregular, but the undertone was fairly steady on covering and scattered buying. Southern selling was much less in evidence than yesterday, while reports of rains in the eastern belt and somewhat lower private crop figures had a sustaining influence. After selling up from 9.15 to 9.25 in the earlier trading, December was holding around 9.21 during the middle of the afternoon, with active months showing net gains of 3 to 7 points.

Phillips Petroleum

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Phillips Petroleum Company has employed 3000 additional men to compensate for reductions in hours of men previously employed. Increased employment will mean a rise of about $3,000,000 in annual pay rolls, said President Phillips. He added that wages paid are substantially above the minimum under the oil code provisions.

Fire and Marine Insurance Assets Show a Decrease

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—State insurance department report covering fire and marine insurance organizations authorized in New York State shows total assets for 270 joint-stock and 73 mutual companies Dec. 31, 1932, of $2,334,879,721, off $162,485,520 from 1931. Liabilities and reserves declined $12,378,547 to $1,360,767,312 while surplus of $671,982,165 declined $54,184,100.

Total income last year was off $73,810,964 to $970,462,455, whereas total disbursements of $1,007,011,561 were $133,569,415 below the 1931 year. Insurance in force last year declined $18,199,616,600 to $213,996,153,252. Fire risks written last year of $179,137,965,006 were off $3,920,131,691 from 1931.

The 19 Lloyds and inter-insurance associations authorized showed total assets Dec. 31 of $22,055,968; liabilities, $7,414,417; premium income, $7,100,302, and losses paid, $3,922,487.

Further Advances In Crude Oil Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Further results of the oil code were seen today in additional price advances.

Standard Oil of California, Wall Street learned, raised its posted price for crude oil to $1 a barrel, restoring that level for the first time this year. South Penn Oil Company advanced Pennsylvania grade 10 cents a barrel and Tide Water Ltd. announced a similar increase.

Advices received here said that Humble Oil & Refining Company had raised its quotation on East Texas crude oil 15 cents a barrel to 75 cents, effective this morning. Ohio Oil lifted all its crude prices 10 cents a barrel.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6 (AP)—Continuing its upward swing, Pennsylvania grade oil was increased 10 cents a barrel today by leading purchasing agents.

The new prices:

Southwest Pennsylvania, $2.02; Eureka, $1.97; Buckeye, $1.82; New York Transit, $2.35, and Bradford, $2.35.

Eight rises since May 9 have boosted the price a total of $1.05 a barrel.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.97	9.18	8.93	9.15	+.19
December	9.19	9.39	9.13	9.35	+.18
January	9.24	9.44	9.20	9.44	+.21
March	9.45	9.65	9.38	9.61	+.18
May	9.59	9.82	9.56	9.80	+.21
July	9.71	9.94	9.69	9.94	+.23

Spots 9.30, up 20 points. Tone at close quiet but steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.87	9.12	8.85	9.12	+.24
Decembre	9.10	9.35	9.08	9.32	+.24
January	9.18	9.26	9.18	9.40b	+.24
March	9.36	9.53	9.36	9.56	+.23
May	9.55	9.80	9.55	9.78	+.23
July	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.93b	+.23

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet, but steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.23	5.25	5.19	5.25	—.09
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	—.09
January	5.28	5.30	5.24	5.29	—.10
March	5.32	5.33	5.29	5.33	—.10
May	5.36	5.37	5.32	5.37	—.10
July	5.40	5.41	5.39	5.41	—.10

Tone at close steady.

American Dollar Is Moving Within A Narrow Groove

Improves Slightly in London Exchange Market and Paris Bourse

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The United States dollar was supported in the exchange market today, and gained slightly, closing at $4.55¼ to the pound, from an opening of $4.56½. Yesterday's close was $4.58½.

The French franc also was more firm on sterling, appreciating from an opening of 80.93 to close at 80.65. There was some buying of francs for America, but otherwise the market was quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The American dollar closed today at 17.72 francs (5.64 cents to the franc), an improvement of 11½ centimes over yesterday's close of 17.60½ francs (5.68 cents).

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—The American dollar was quoted today at 2.91 marks (34.34 cents to the mark). Yesterday's quotation was 2.90 marks (34.48 cents).

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 69.23 cents, compared with 69.41 cents yesterday, and 73.73 cents a month ago. Bar gold at London was quoted at 130 shillings 7 pence per ounce, the American equivalent being $29.72.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	36¾c	37c	35⅛c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	⅛@ ½	⅜@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ ½	½@ ½	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	130s 7d	130s 4d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅛d	17½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	3
Dallas	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia	3	Paris	2½
Berlin	4	Rome	3
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Athens	7½	Riga	5½
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling Demand	$4.55¾	$4.59	$4.8665
Cables	4.55⅞	4.59¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0565	.0567	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2012	.2020	.139
Italy—lira	.0762	.0762	.0526
Germany—mark	.3438	.2453	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1650	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0438	.0438	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2037	.2052	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0201	.0201	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0082	.0082	.0130
Holland—florin	.5313	.5840	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2575	.2575	.1749
Norway—krone	.2292	.2309	.268
Poland—zloty	.1620	.1620	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0087	.0087	.0298
Spain—peseta	.1205	.1211	.193
Sweden—krona	.2352	.2369	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.2786	.2800	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0198	.0198	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2675	.3250	*
Shanghai—dol	.2287½	.2925	*
India—rupee	.3435	.3456	.3650
Japan—yen	.2677	.2703	.4984
Java—florin	.5812½	.5855	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4982½	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5325	.5262½	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3696	.3710	.4254
Brazil—milreis	.0822	.0822	.1196
Chile—peso	.0882	.0882	.12166
Peru—sol	.1942	.1942	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.6850	.6850	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9531¼	.9600	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2826	.2826	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Dividend Declarations

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

International Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Great Western Sugar Company declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock; $1.62½ a share on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock and $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, all payable September 20 to stock of record August 31.

Bankers Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Celanese Corporation of America declared the following dividends: $4 on the first participating 7 per cent cumulative preferred on account of accumulations, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18; a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18. Canadian Celanese, Ltd., also declared a dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred for three months from July 1, 1933, to Sept. 30, 1933, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Taylor Milling Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Marine Midland Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Celanese Corporation of America declared a $4 dividend on the first participating 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock on account of accumulations, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Wm. Filene's Sons Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20, and $1.62½ a share on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2, to stock of record Sept. 20.

American Wringer Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Old Colony Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable, out of rentals to be received, Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Financial: News and Comment

Large Volume Of Sales Reported In Wool Market

Statistical Position Strong and Turnover Surprising

Although the statistical position of the wool market is conceded by everyone to be very strong, the volume of business which has been done in the American markets during the last two weeks has been nothing short of surprising, especially in view of the unusually large business which was done during the previous three months.

It is competently estimated that there have been sold in the Boston market alone in the last fortnight some 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds of wool and there are those who estimate the quantity at about 40,000,000 pounds. These sales would appear to leave only about 150,000,000 pounds—at most—of the 1933 domestic wool clip still in the hands of dealers and growers with the 1934 domestic clip seven to eight months away, so far as any volume of wool available to the manufacturers, is concerned.

Prices Improve

Prices have shown a distinctly stronger tone, following so large a movement of wool. While medium qualities which are getting scarcer all the while have shown the greatest strength, relatively, the fine and fine medium wools are distinctly firmer, as are also tops and yarns. The bulk of the wool sold in the last two weeks has been of the fine and fine medium order, both topmakers and weavers being heavy buyers.

Average fine and fine medium territory wools of the fair French combing order are bringing 75 cents, clean basis, without difficulty, while the really choice French combing wools with some staple are commanding 77 and 78 cents, and the very best Texas and similar territory wools of 12-months growth are bringing quite 80 cents. Ohio delaine and fine staple territory, graded strictly for staple, is quotable at about 80 and 82 cents, clean, with some houses rather inclined to mark prices up a bit. Texas 8-months wools have been sold without difficulty at 75 cents, clean basis, and in some instances up to 77 cents is figured to have been made.

Three-eights combing wool is in the strongest position of any quality. Three-eighths territory wools of the best type are commanding quite 75 cents.

Wools suited to the needs of the woolen mills are also in stronger position.

Fine noils are reported as rather slow and a bit easier, although other grades seem to be firm. Of course, the production of the finer noils has been very heavy in the last few months.

August Consumption Good

While the consumption of wools at the mills in July, as just reported by the Government, showed a decrease of approximately 1,000,000 pounds, as compared with June, it is evident that consumption during August proceeded at close to the same rate, and it is clear that consumption is likely to proceed well into the fall months, judging from the heavy purchases of wool just made by the mills.

Reports from the various piecegoods selling centers indicate a very fair business in dress goods and cloakings in the women's-wear field, while for men's wear there have been some very good orders placed in the staple worsted lines, especially those of medium weight which are saleable throughout the year.

Although the movement of wool has been due primarily to the activity in the piecegoods markets, the strength which was noted last week at the opening of the new season in Australia has had its effect upon this market, and all the more this year because of the evident necessity for this country to import considerable quantities of foreign wool to supplement the dwindling quantity of domestic wool.

The continuance of the sales in Sydney this week, see prices well maintained on the basis of values established at the opening a week ago; that, is, around 90 cents, clean basis, landed in bond, at Boston for fair 64-70s topmaking wools, which manifestly is above importing parity in this market and this naturally has helped in the sale of domestic wools priced lower.

The carpet mills are fairly busy and have been importing a considerable weight of wool, around 22@23 cents, clean basis, for the best China and Aleppo and similar wools and occasionally up to 25 or 26 cents, clean.

Mohair is in moderate request with supplies rather limited. Shearing of the new clip is going forward in Arizona and Texas and growers are hoping to obtain 30 cents for their adult and 40 cents for their kid hair this season.

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Three Per Cent Rate On Time Deposits

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 6

ESTABLISHMENT of a 3 per cent rate on time deposits by the Federal Reserve Board will have little immediate effect on the banking situation in New York City, it was explained here today, as the rate in this territory is already largely in conformity with the provision. The new rate becomes effective Nov. 1. It applies only to Federal Reserve members.

In other parts of the country, particularly in the South and West, where some banks are paying as high as 4 to 4½ per cent on time deposits, the new ruling will have an appreciable effect.

The ruling, pursuant to the banking act of 1933, covers deposits not subject to withdrawal for periods of at least 30 days.

Under the regulation, interest on demand deposits is prohibited with certain specified exceptions. Member banks are prohibited from paying time deposits in advance of the maturity date specified in the contract, even if the depositor offers to waive interest.

In the case of savings accounts carried by member banks, the banks are permitted, at their option, to require 30 days' notice before a withdrawal is allowed.

Buyer's Forward Orders Wait For Progress of NRA

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, says:

"Industrial buyers during August showed an increasing disposition to withold forward orders pending a clearer conception of how government administration of industry will work. Producers, likewise, recently have been less inclined to accept heavy forward commitments in view of the prospect for substantially increased manufacturing costs later in the year.

"Together with normal summer tendencies, these influences, while causing a moderate recession in aggregate production volumes last month for the first time since the banking holiday, exerted varying effects on the major industrial divisions of trade.

Textile Output Off

"The textile and leather industries registered a sharp drop in outputs after having been first to feel the initial impulses of business recovery in the spring. Steel activity declined last month, though less acutely.

"Automobile output began to drop slightly after continuing beyond the time for its usual seasonal downturn. Nevertheless, the temporary decline in these key industries currently is being followed by hesitation in such associated trades as automobile parts and tires, and chemicals.

"Meanwhile, consumer purchasing power, as measured by employment and pay rolls, has continued to expand gradually but steadily. Such gains are especially significant at this season, as the tendency normally is for employment to decline in the summer months.

"This improved situation is being reflected not only in retail trade, but in such industries as electrical equipment, food, household products and theaters, increased demand for which is directly influenced by higher aggregate individual incomes.

Special Factors

"In other industries special factors contributed to enhanced activity. Public building gains in August reflected the speeding of the public works program; glass container manufacturers continued to build up inventories in anticipation of repeal; coal activity increased with the partial settlement of labor difficulties; improved collections continued to benefit the farm machinery companies; arbitrary establishment of a higher price structure is rejuvenating the long depressed oil industry."

Polish Government Issues New Bonds

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today the issue of an internal 6 per cent loan of 120,000,000 gold zlotys (approximately $19,000,000) covering the budget deficit for the current year.

The bonds are issuable at 96 per cent, redeemable in a decade or a triennium at the Finance Minister's discretion. The bonds are free from taxation or attachment.

American Telephone Earnings Increased

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company today reported larger income for July than a year ago.

Gross was $7,700,538, compared with $6,463,718 in July, while net operating income of $1,337,463 compared with $335,058. The report covers operating activities only and excludes such income as dividends and interest.

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Labor Seeks Representation In Formulating NRA Policies

Federation's Monthly Survey Says Partnership Needed to Insure Success of Aims of New Deal—Urges More Credit to Business Men

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—In order to make it possible for Labor to take a constructive part in the NRA program, it is essential that its representatives sit in the councils where policies are discussed and formulated, states the American Federation of Labor in its current monthly survey of business.

Holding that general progress may be slow while men learn to work together in the spirit of the New Deal, the Federation is, nevertheless, of the opinion that since the speculative rise of business was checked in July, figures are beginning to reveal a solid foundation for business advance.

Unemployment Reduced

The federation's estimates of employment from March to July shows that 2,033,000 men and women have gone back to work, with almost the same rate of reëmployment reported in August. This reduces by nearly 1,900,000, the number of persons still out of work, the figure in July being 11,573,000 compared with 13,471,000 in March.

Purchasing power has also gained, the federation estimating that incomes of wage and salaried workers were higher by $287,000,000 in July than in March, with farmers' income this year at $2,000,000,000 above last year. The effect of this new purchasing power has already affected department store sales which were reported in July to be 4 per cent above July last year, with these gains holding according to early August reports.

Another concrete evidence of success of NRA in its drive to shorten hours and increase wages is cited in figures from June 15 to July 15. Hourly earnings increased from 43.5 to 43.8 cents and average hours worked were shortened from 43.3 to 43.1. The federation comments that the small amount of the change indicated many plants had not yet begun to coöperate, although it feels that these first reports are "straws to show which way the wind is blowing."

Credit is the problem of the business man who wants to pay higher wages before his turnover increases, says the federation, as "banks do not feel justified in making loans when costs increase before income rises and consequently many business firms are pinched for credit." The federation lists three ways this problem is being met: "(1) The Federal Reserve System increased its open market purchases of government securities from $10,000,000 a week to $35,000,000 last week, thus giving the banks a surplus of credit which they must invest; (2) The NRA is urging the banks to coöperate by lending to business in every case where security is adequate; (3) Plans are in the making for the Government to lend directly to business through the R. F. C." Referring to the last solution, the federation says that this "will be the first time government credit has actually been tried; it is essential now because private banks cannot assume risks in the period of reorganization, and business must not be deprived of credit."

Partnership Essential

"The major task of the NRA is just beginning," continues the federation. "For two months we have been setting up codes; now we begin to apply and perfect the NRA mechanisms.

"The partnership of Labor is essential in this new stage. Before the recovery program, Labor has often been forced into a position of objection and criticism because its representatives were not permitted to sit in the councils where policies affecting labor were formulated. Often there was no way to gain a hearing but by obstruction. On the other hand, where Labor has been taken into partnership under the union-management coöperation plan and trade unions recognized as a necessary and helpful part of plant organization, Labor's contribution has been constructive and directly beneficial to the industry.

The World's Business

NRA and Labor

THE sharpest conflict so far thrown up by the NRA is unquestionably the labor issue. It has arisen out of the interpretation of section 7 (a). This clause is equivocal. Perhaps it was purposely made so. It says that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing . . . free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor or their agents." On its face, this privilege did not accord anything new, as group organization and bargaining by labor was already allowable, and is written into the decisions of the Supreme Court. Its importance obviously depended upon its interpretation in the light of the new industrial order. Industries are compelled to organize into trade associations and, in partnership with the government, to subscribe through those associations to codes of fair competition. Such organization by employers obviously requires similar organization by labor. Shall it be the old-line unions? Or unions limited solely to the factory? Or unions enlarged to embrace an entire industry? Organized labor insisted at the start that the NRA constituted a charter for it; in other words, that the law meant that the employers should recognize the old unions. As a result, partly of the NRA, partly of the intense activity displayed by union officials, a wave of unionization spread through the land. Organized labor, more or less moribund during the depression, received a fresh lease of life. Employers, however, have resisted labor's interpretation of the statute. At first those who had successfully kept organized labor out of their factories tried to get the NRA to acknowledge the "open shop," or the system whereby they could employ whomever they pleased. On its part the NRA, caught uncomfortably between Charybdis and Scylla, decided to interpret the section literally. There must be no mention of "open" or "closed" shops. Section 7 (a) must be transferred bodily to all the codes. Under supervision of the National Labor Board, established so as to curb the industrial disputes that came in the wake of NRA, workers also obtained the privilege of voting on the unions they wish to join.

⁂

The Automobile Code

But the automobile code introduced a new element in this vexed dispute. Besides incorporating section 7 (a), it introduced the so-called "merit system," which allows employers to hire or fire workers according to merit or efficiency. The code specifically says that the statement is not a qualification of section 7 (a). It was agreed to by the NRA Labor Advisory Board. When asked why the board had acquiesced, Mr. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, said that that was "a deep secret." Well may he have been asked. For, even at the time of its acquiescence, the board apparently regarded the clause as a way of circumventing thoroughgoing unionization, and stated that it should not be regarded as a precedent. It has now taken alarm at the spread of the clause. The coal industry promptly embodied it in its proffered code. Twenty-nine minor industries have similarly used it. In alarm the board says that it will "rise to plague the NRA in the working of any code where its insertion is permitted," and infers that the clause will be used as a cloak to resist unionization. But the employers, taking courage from the example of the motor industry, are insisting on its general acceptability. So the dispute has flared up afresh.

⁂

Mr. Dudley Cates

The shake-up in the NRA organization is due to this controversy. Mr. Dudley Cates, assistant recovery administrator, has resigned because of it. He thinks that the NRA is missing a great opportunity in not fomenting "vertical unions." These are labor organizations which would absorb the workers of all kinds in an entire industry. He apparently thinks that such a labor set-up is the corollary of the trade association embracing all the employers in an industry. Labor itself does not seem to have yet envisaged this kind of organization, and still thinks along the lines of horizontal organization, though there is a schism on the subject within the ranks of labor itself. There are all-in craft unions such as that of the machinists, and all-in industrial unions, such as that of the mine workers. Whether these latter could be so developed as to meet Mr. Cates's suggestion is open to question. Mr. Cates, in his letter of resignation, gives his idea only in very bare outline.

⁂

Challenge to Labor

Mr. Cates's ideas seem to find elaboration in an interesting article in Current History for September by Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin. Dr. Lorwin, an old newspaper man, is a member of the "faculty" of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. He is one of America's theoreticians on labor organization. In his article he discerns the future growth of that "vertical union," mentioned by Mr. Cates, which Dr. Lorwin, however, calls "quasi-public unionism." The approach of the two authorities is similar. But Dr. Lorwin also deals with union responsibility to the public; i. e., the Government. Since the Government has already gone into partnership with the employers' trade associations, it must likewise go into partnerships with the workers' organizations. "Neither the Government alone nor trade associations alone can fully police industry. Nor can the Government maintain an objective labor policy by its fiat alone. For both purposes the Government needs the willing help of workers acting in an organized capacity." This makes common sense, and though few of the union labor leaders seem as yet to realize its drift, they have already been driven into the arms of the Government by the sheer force of events. One recalls with some astonishment that the unions in the United States, alone of all the unions in the world, have hitherto opposed "government interference." They are now looking to the NRA as a "charter of Labor."

H. B. E.

Bankers Select Christie Head Of Association

Investment Body Nominates Dillon, Read Executive as New President

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Robert E. Christie Jr., of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, has been chosen by the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America as president of the association for the year 1933-34, it is announced at the association's office here. Nomination by the board of governors is subject to election at the association's forthcoming annual convention Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, but as the official selection by the board has always been approved by the convention, nomination is considered equivalent to election. Mr. Christie will succeed Frank M. Gordon of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Christie was born in New York Nov. 20, 1893. He attended private schools in New York and Princeton University, class of 1915. During the World War he was a captain in the air service of the army. As an aide to John D. Ryan, Undersecretary of War, he accompanied the Secretary of War and the Undersecretary of War in their inspection of the A. E. F. in the summer of 1918.

In 1919 Mr. Christie became associated with William A. Read & Co., which firm became Dillon, Read & Co., in 1921. He was admitted to membership in Dillon, Read & Co., Jan. 1, 1927.

Mr. Christie's home is in Scarsdale, N. Y., where he has taken an active interest in civic affairs and where he has served as a trustee of the village for two years and as Mayor for two years.

Concurrent with its announcement of the nomination for president the association also announced the following nomintaions by the board of governors, subject to election at the forthcoming annual convention:

Vice-presidents, George W. Bovenizer, Kuhn & Loeb Co., New York; Robert A. Gardner, Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago; Henry Hart, First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit; Edward Hopkinson Jr., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, Donald O'Melveny, Union Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles.

Executive Vice-President, Alden H. Little, Chicago.

Treasurer, Cloud Wampler, Lawrence Stern & Co., Chicago.

Secretary, C. Longford Felske, Chicago.

Governor, one-year term expiring in 1934, Frank M. Gordon, First National Bank of Chicago, ex-officio member of the board as retiring president.

Governors, two-year term expiring in 1935, Daniel W. Myers, Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; Homer L. Boyd, Marine National Company, Seattle.

Governors, three-year term expiring in 1936, Earle Bailie, J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York; Ralph T. Crane, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York; Charles B. Crouse, Crouse & Co., Detroit; T. Stockton Matthews, Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore; Orrin G. Wood, Estabrook & Co., Boston; Joseph M. Scribner, Singer, Deane & Scribner, Inc., Pittsburgh; George C. Leib, Blyth & Co., San Francisco; Robert N. Williams, Edgar, Ricker & Co., Milwaukee; W. Hubert Kennedy, Wells-Dickey Company, Minneapolis; Otho C. Snider, Prescott, Wright, Snider Company, Kansas City.

Bankers Are Urged To Loosen Credits

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt and bankers disagreed on the policy of making loans to business.

The President is urging the bankers, directly and indirectly, to loosen up with their credit and be more liberal with their loans as a vital contribution to better times. Bankers reply that they will make loans freely as soon as they can find good loans to make.

The President is asking the bankers to accept money from the Government so as to be able to expand their loans to NRA concerns. Bankers answer that many of them already have more money than they know what to do with, but notwithstanding that they will not lay it out unwisely.

Meanwhile, various business men who have had to multiply their expenses, because of the NRA's demand for shorter hours and better pay, are fidgeting. They are threatened with getting caught between these two millstones and pulverized.

If they must have more money to run their companies under the more expensive standards of the Blue Eagle, but are unable to prove to the banks that they can obtain the orders to pay off their loans when due, then they are in trouble.

Bankers believe that there must be a number of business men in this predicament. As an indication they note the total volume of commercial loans. In recent months it has been shrinking instead of increasing.

In their own defense, bankers also observe that the law now empowers all Federal Reserve banks to make loans, when they cannot be obtained on proper showing from the local banks. Thus, it is pointed out, there is already a way out available under government auspices. But according to banking leaders, the Reserve Bank report only a few instances of companies resorting to them with eligible prospects.

It was against such concerted sentiment as this that President Roosevelt and two Washington leaders regarded as his spokesmen—Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board—thrust themselves. In two communications, one lengthy, the President called on the bankers to furnish the credit necessary for financing the Blue Eagle program.

His messages and emissaries evoked no enthusiasm. Private comment was heard that through making unwise loans the bankers had helped to bring on one disastrous inflation, and that they did not intend to encourage another.

What Roosevelt Thinks

President Roosevelt's point of view was that the banks must play an important part in making increased loans to industry and commerce, that "loans can and will be made," and that the American Bankers' Association was relied on by the Administration to coöperate in furthering the free flow of credit essential to business. Employers, he added, must have such help to do their full part in the recovery program.

His call for a change in credit policy was backed up verbally by Mr. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He offered the banks a way of getting more money so as to lend more readily. His plan was to borrow from the Federal Government by issuing preferred stock and selling it to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Loans of this type total $123,000,000 to date.

Prefacing his address he read a letter from the President saying that the Government was willing to go into partnership with the banks on a limited dividend basis which would make it easy for them "to furnish the credit necessary for the recovery program."

Mr. Black of the Federal Reserve Board vigorously detailed its efforts to "force money to go to work." He told the bankers they must realize they were operating under conditions never existent before and with forces that were new and controlling. If bankers were to succeed they must, he said, accord themselves with these conditions and forces.

Period of Fear Gone

"I wouldn't ask any bank to make any loan that in the judgment of its officers it should not make," he continued, "but I do think that in the new era we must get away from an exclusive investment or collateral lending policy and get back to a basis of commercial lending.

"The period of fear is gone. The banking system has been largely purged. Now courage must make successful our banking policies, and if we fail in supplying the legitimate demands of credit the recovery program must fail, and we'll fall with it."

On the other hand, the bankers had before them the report of the economic policy committee of the American Bankers' Association. Its chairman is Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and one of the most respected banking authorities in the United States. Colonel Ayres also is chairman of the resolutions committee of the American Bankers' Association. The economic policy committee reported to this convention:

"Your commission views with apprehension the propaganda now being featured in the public press which bring pressure upon bankers to adopt ultra-liberal loaning policies in support of the recovery campaign now under way. The objectives of the recovery campaign justify all the support that banks can rightfully give, but they justify it so long as that support involves only good banking and does not jeopardize the funds of depositors. Even in these times each loan should be considered on its merits, and only granted when the credit of the borrower justifies it."

Oppose Bank Deposit Guarantee

Opposition to the national guarantee of bank deposits, which goes into effect on a temporary basis the first of next year, received its fullest expression today when Mr. George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke. His theme was the need of revision of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act passed this year. Mr. McLaughlin is president of the New York State Bankers' Association.

The new banking law he termed a curious mixture of good and evil, the majority of it sound. He declared the deposit insurance part impracticable and unfair. He made no mention of the law's demand for separation from banks of their investment affiliates, to which various leading bankers are still objecting.

He predicted, eventually, a single unified banking system under one supervision. He pointed out the necessity for divorcing the supervisory authorities from political influence. Gradual but not drastic extention of branch banking he deemed useful.

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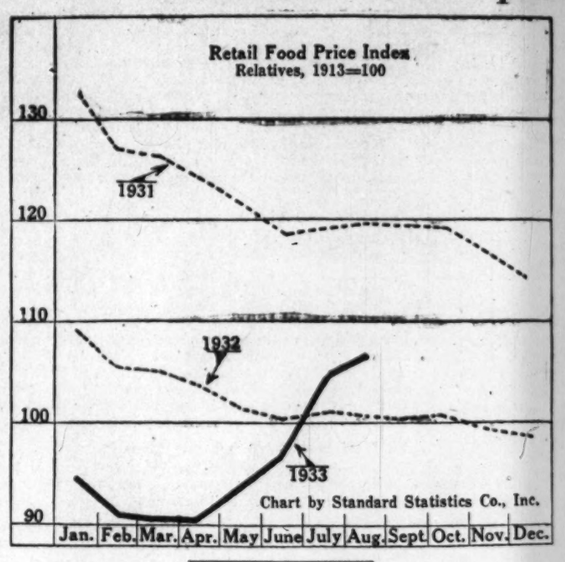
Steady Advance in Retail Food Prices Since April



Retail food prices, which since October, 1932, had been below the 1913 level, on July 1 of this year rose above the 1913 average and also crossed the 1932 figure at the same time.

Note that the trend has been upward since mid-April.

Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc.

Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., investment counsel, have moved to new offices on the nineteenth and twentieth floors of the United Shoe Machinery Building, at 140 Federal Street, Boston. Executive, contact and general offices will be on the twentieth floor, while statistical and research departments will be located on the nineteenth floor. Loomis, Sayles & Co. was organized eight years ago with a personnel of five. The staff now numbers in excess of 100.

Keen Interest Awaiting Home Loan Corp. Act

Will Save Homes of Owners Unable to Get Funds to Meet Mortgages

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—A new type of security, created by a recent act of Congress and unique in many ways, will be launched officially this week under the watchful eye of the Federal Government.

The latest addition to the governmental securities family is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Wall Street, long accustomed to financial innovations, is awaiting with keen interest active trading in the bonds of this concern.

With an authorized capital of $2,000,000,000, the corporation's subscribed capital—by the United States Treasury—will be $200,000,000. As described by the Home Owners' Loan Act, the corporation is designed to save the homes of owners unable to procure funds to meet mortgages, or in case of the impending distress of foreclosure proceedings.

The bonds will carry an interest rate of not more than 4 per cent and run not longer than 18 years. Interest, but not principal, is guaranteed by the Government. The liens will be exempt from all taxes except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes.

The securities are thus an instrument of the Government, rather than an obligation, and as such are ranked by Wall Street bond experts in the same class as the Federal Land Bank bonds. Interest on the latter loan, however, is not guaranteed by the Government.

Pending receipt of an official prospectus outlining the status of the new bonds, which is expected within the next day or two, Wall Street last week began limited trading on a when-issued basis. These operations ceased, however, at the request of officials of the Loan Corporation, and will not be resumed until the publication of the prospectus. The bonds are therefore not currently quoted in the New York market.

Specialists in the mortgage bond field estimate that there are approximately $20,000,000,000 home mortgages now in existence. Homes not exceeding $20,000 valuation are eligible for aid under the Home Owners' Loan Act.

F. W. Woolworth Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—August sales of F. W. Woolworth Company totaled $20,356,705, an increase of 11.5 per cent over the $18,243,735 which was the volume for the like month of 1932. July sales were 7.9 per cent over July of last year.

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Vines Starts Another Title Tennis Quest

Drops Five Games to Ray Palmer—Ito of Japan, Seeded, Is Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 6—H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr. of Pasadena, won his thirteenth consecutive victory in a national men's singles tennis championship at Forest Hills yesterday, when he defeated Ray Palmer Jr., of Malba, L. I., just out of the junior ranks 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, in opening his attempt to capture his third title. This was the first time he had competed on the stadium courts since his sensational victory over Henri Cochet last year.

Only one of the seeded players failed to come through the second round of the tournament, played yesterday, after a postponement due to rain. It was Eikichi Ito, No. 2 on Japan's national ranking list, but a newcomer into the larger field of international competition, though he reached the fourth round in the French championships. The victor in this match was also a newcomer in the larger fields of tennis, having been unranked nationally before this season, Dr David O'Loughlin of Pittsburgh, a college player two years ago. He won easily, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

A national figure of prominence for many seasons, R. Norris Williams 2d, was also one of the casualties, when young Marcus Hecht, also just out of the junior ranks, defeated him in a five-set match, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4.

The overseas players, with one notable exception, found the going somewhat difficult, severa dropping sets to minor ranking players among the Americans. But John H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian ace, and Wimbledon winner, making his first appearance in an American singles championship since his first appearance in 1928, won easily from Julius Seligson, former intercollegiate title holder, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1, though the battle lasted a full hour, as against Vines's victory in 40 minutes.

Several international matches of importance will be staged in the third round. Vines will encounter Edward R. Avory of England, while Francis X. Shields will have Donald P. Turnbull of Australia for his opponent. George M. Lott Jr. will meet Ryosuke Nunoi of Japan, while Crawford will be opposed to the present intercollegiate champion, Jack P. Tidball. Other matches of importance include those between Frank A. Parker, national clay court champion, and Keith Gledhill, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, and Lester R. Stoefen and Manuel Alonso, who defeated R. Berkeley Bell in straight sets, yesterday, in one of the sensational matches on the stadium courts, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

The second round of the national veterans' singles was completed, with one of the ranking players eliminated, when S. Jarvis Adams Jr. of Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Walter Merrill Hall, one of the leaders of the home club, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

United States Singles Lawn Tennis Championship—Second Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Ray Palmer Jr., Malba, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Edward R. Avory, England, defeated Irving Pratt, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, Penna., defeated Eikichi Ito, Japan, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Frank R. Bowden, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Frank H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Joseph McF. Case, Lansdowne, Penna., 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Harold G. N. Lee, England, defeated Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Barclay A. Kingman, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated H. Hunter Lott Jr., Cynwyd, Penna, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Albert Law Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Adrian K. Quist, Australia, defeated Edward T. Herndon, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Frank M. Goeltz, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 11—9, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Marcus Hecht, New York, defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated John Nogrady, New York, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated W. Barry Wood Jr., East Edgecombe, Maine, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Ryosuke Nunoi, Japan, defeated Samuel R. Gilpin 2d, Merion, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Elmer C. Griffin, New York, defeated Leonard Hartman, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3, 8—6.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penna., 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Robert Murray, Montreal, won from Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., by default.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills N. Y., defeated Ralph M. DeMott, Woodcliff, N. J., 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated W. McC. Martin Jr., New York, 9—7, 10—8, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Robert L. Stanford, Glendale, Calif., 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

John H. Crawford, Australia, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

National Veterans' Singles—First Round

Henry H. Bessford, Larchmont, N. Y., won from A. S. Black, Harrisburg, Penna., by default.

Second Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Norman Winter, Pulaski, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, N. Y., defeated W. T. Caswell, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Albert R. Calder, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Edward Q. Jackson, New York, defeated Ralph P. Spooner, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

H. H Bassford defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Steven V Brubans, Hoboken, N. J., defeated Abraham Bassford, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., 6—0, 6—4.

George V. Lawney, Dallas, Texas, defeated Edward L. Greene, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 6—0, 7—5.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Jacques L. Verstraten, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Manfred Goldman, New York, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Charles A. Anderson, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Ewing J. Galloway, New York, 6—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated Richard W. Seabury, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

John S. Nicholl, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Leon V. Almirall, New York, 6—4, 11—9.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Walter Merrill Hall, New York, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Edward H. Burns, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Capt. Norman E. Cook, Manila, P. I., 6—1, 6—4.

Clarence J. Griffin, New York, defeated Herbert Chase, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

M. T. Ackerland, New York, defeated Vance B. Murray, New York, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0.

By-Plays

How About More Baseball Diamonds?

WITH the general public having more leisure hours under the NRA, the question has naturally arisen as to what it will do with this extra leisure. Many and varied will be the uses made of it; but it is very probable that sports will get more than any other one activity. Much of it will be used in playing games, while some of it will be used in watching others play either in the professional or amateur field. Joseph A. Addleman of San Francisco, who is a baseball fan, expects that there will be a big increase in the call for baseball diamonds, and he is out with a plan to see if the United States Government will not advance a loan of $25,000,000 to be used in building 3850 baseball diamonds in 61 cities. There is no doubt but what there are far too few baseball fields in American cities to meet the present-day demand, to say nothing about any increase due to shortened working hours. Mr. Addleman figures that these diamonds could be made to pay for themselves. The city boy certainly lacks the facilities for playing baseball that his predecessor of 50 years ago possessed, and, no doubt that is one of the reasons for the decided falling off in the national game of the United States.

Proved Worthy of Making Trip

When the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States picked a team to represent it in a tour of several European countries during the past summer, Henri J. Laborde, the Stanford University athlete who won the discus throw in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet last May, was not among those selected, as the preference was given to John F. Anderson, former Cornell University athlete who won the discus throw in the 1932 Olympic Games. Labordi, however, was so desirous of making the trip that he offered to guarantee his own expenses, if taken, and his offer was accepted. Reports from abroad show that the Stanford star more than held his own with Anderson, and thus justified his making the trip.

Looks Rather Rough on the Owner

The district judge who ruled that a golfer is privileged to go after his ball if he hits it into the rough, even though it goes onto private property, appears to have made it rough for the owner of the rough.

Open Polo Starts At Westbury Sept. 16

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The final and premier events of the outdoor polo season, the United States open, and the Waterbury Memorial Cups tourney, were set over a week to allow sufficient practice for the teams, which had been halted by the rains of the last week or two, and will now start on Sept. 16, and run until Sept. 30, when the final of the Waterbury will be played. All matches will be played at Meadow Brook.

This has permitted the formation of a sixth team, to be called Wheatley Hills, composed of C. V. Whitney, Barney Balding, the British internationalist, Harold E. Talbott Jr., and John Fell.

The rearrangement of the schedule resulting from these changes, and involving the Waterbury Cup series, is as follows:

Open Championship—First Round

Sept. 16—Greentree vs. Templeton, on International Field.

Sept. 17—Sands Point vs. Wheatley Hills, on Cochran Field.

Semifinal Round

Sept. 17—Hurricanes vs. Aurora, on International Field.

Sept. 20—Winner of first game vs. winner of second game, probably on Cochran Field.

Final Round—International Field

Sept. 23—International Field.

Waterbury Cups—First Round

Sept. 21—Losers of second and third games in open championship.

Sept. 24—Losers of first and fourth games in open championship.

Semifinal Round

Sept. 26—Winner of open championship vs winner of first Waterbury Cup game.

Sept. 27—Runner-up in open championship vs. winner of second Waterbury Cup game.

Final Round

Sept. 30—Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup final, International Field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	86	45	.656
New York	75	53	.586
Cleveland	72	63	.533
Philadelphia	64	65	.496
Detroit	65	68	.489
Chicago	60	72	.455
Boston	56	77	.421
St. Louis	49	84	.368

Results Sept. 5.

At Boston—First Game

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	R	H	E
Washington	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—	5	10	2
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—	4	11	2

Batteries—Stewart, Russell and Sewell; Rhodes, Weiland, Kline and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 22m.

Second Game

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Washington	1 0 1 1 0 0 3 2 1—	9	10	0
Boston	0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 0—	6	18	3

Batteries—Whitehill, Russell, Crowder and Sewell; Welch, Fullerton, Kline, Weiland and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—2h. 20m.

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 x—	6	8	0
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	3	2

Batteries — Mahaffey and Cochrane; Gomez, MacFayden and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h 46m.

Second Game

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
New York	1 0 0 3 1 0 0 3 1—	9	12	0
Philadelphia	2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—	6	9	0

Batteries — Devens and Dickey; Cain, Walberg, Coombs and Cochrane. Losing pitcher — Walberg. Umpires — Owens and Van Graflan. Time—2h.

Bingham Wins Welsh Walk

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual road walk of about 14 miles, promoted by the Welsh Amateur Athletic Association, was won at Newport recently by M. Bingham, of the Glamorgan Walking Club. His time was 2h. 20m. 13s. A. R. Pearcy, Newport Harriers, was second in 2h. 23m. 8s. and W. S. Woods, Newport Great Western Railway Athletic Club, third, in 2h. 23m. 54s. Bingham, winner in 1929, led the field of 69 competitors from the start and he was the only man to finish within the standard time of 2h. 22m. The weather was extremely hot and only 19 walkers completed the course. F. C. Gibbons, Newport Harriers, the winner in 1932, finished fifth, while the team championship was won by Newport Harriers "A" team.

Meyers Becomes Policeman

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Sept. 6 (AP)—Jack (Chief) Meyers, Indian baseball player who once starred as catcher for the New York Giants, in the days of Christy Mathewson, soon will return to the reservation where his mother was born. He was named policeman yesterday for the Santa Rosa reservation, home of the Indian tribe in the San Jacinto Mountains, by the reservation superintendent.

Aces on Wrong Hole

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Sept. 6 (AP)—Charles Steele had a hole-in-one to his credit yesterday, but it's not something he is likely to boast about. Driving off the thirteenth tee, Steele got a 30-degree hook on the ball, which rolled onto the fourteenth green and into the cup. The distance was 225 yards.

Hamilton Golfer Is Leading for Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Que., Sept. 6—A. A. Adams of Hamilton, playing in his first tournament as a member of the Canadian Senior Golf Association, led the field of 100 players at the end of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole medal competition for the championship last night. He had a two-stroke margin over H. C. F. Poste of Cornwall, who had an 81. F. A. Parker of Toronto, a former champion, was third with 82, and the defending champion, George L. Robinson of Toronto, was seven strokes behind the leader with 86, bracketed with J. E. Caldwell of Ottawa, a former champion. J. Dix Fraser of Toronto, winner in 1931, had an 85 and George S. Lyon, winner of the title 10 times, took 91. The scores:

Canadian Senior Golf Association

	Gr	Hp	Net
A. A. Adams, Hamilton	79	12	67
H. C. F. Poste, Cornwall	81	6	75
F. A. Parker, Lambton	82	13	69
Thomas Rennie, Rosedale	84	12	72
D. J. O'Brien, Ottawa	85	14	71
J. D. Fraser, Rosedale	85	6	79
J. E. Caldwell, Ottawa	86	7	79
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	86	9	77
M. K. Pike, Montreal	87	13	74
G. Heintzman, Lambton	87	10	77
W. H. Despard, Rosedale	87	9	76
W. Despard, Rosedale	87	9	78
John Rennie, Rosedale	89	10	79
D. E. Startup, Toronto	89	15	74
Dr. H. Pirie, Hamilton	89	15	74
W. H. Oliver, Toronto	89	18	71
F. I. Ritchie, Brockville	91	16	75
N. A. Timmins, Montreal	91	14	77
S. L. Mackay, Sarnia	91	12	79
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	91	8	83
J. H. Maher, Montreal	92	14	78
W. Duncan, Montreal	93	17	76
Robt. Wilson, Montreal	93	14	79
J. A. Ogilvie, Brantford	93	13	80
J. G. Gardner, Brockville	93	16	77
R. E. Haire, Paris	93	16	77
A. Downing, Carleton Place	93	18	75
N. S. Braden, Hamilton	94	17	77
L. A. Lewis, Vancouver	94	11	83
Dr. W. M. McGuire, Simcoe	94	14	80
D. Robertson, Ottawa	95	14	81
P. D. Ross, Ottawa	96	12	84
J. M. Lyle, Toronto	96	18	78

Cooper Breaks World's Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—When A. A. Cooper, the English Amateur Athletic Association's two-mile track-walking champion, recently walked 3000 meters in the world's record time of 12m. 46 3-5s. at Victoria Park here he became the third British walker who has set up a world's record within the last 12 months. T. W. Green, winner of the Olympic walk at Los Angeles last year, and A. H. G. Pope are the other two. Cooper's time represented an improvement by 7 1-5s. upon the previous best; by G. Rasmussen, Denmark, in 1918. Cooper has been walking brilliantly this season, and at the national championships in July he won the two-mile race in 13m. 39 4-5s., which is the best time ever returned at the championships. Incidentally, on that occasion he defeated Janis Dalinsch, the renowned Latvian champion.

Green's World Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new world's record for walking 50 miles on the road was set up by T. W. Green, the Olympic champion, when he covered the distance recently in 7h. 48m. 42s. The previous best was by J. Butler, England, 7h. 52m. 27s. in 1905. When he made the new record, Green was competing in the annual Nottingham to Birmingham walk and his time for the whole course of 55 miles was 8h. 39m. 10 4-5s. This represents an improvement by 1m. 41 4-5s upon the fastest time hitherto returned by himself three years ago. The famous veteran had no rivals near enough to compel him to force the pace and the second man (J. Medlicott, Birmingham Walking Club) finished 32m. 20 4-5s. after Green had broken the tape. The prize for the first team to finish was won by Birmingham Walking Club.

Tomalin Wins Diving Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS—C. D. Tomalin, of the Highgate Diving Club, London, who won the English Amateur Swimming Association men's diving championship in 1931, regained the title at this year's championship, decided here recently. His total of 86 was just one point superior to that of Edward Heron, Dublin, victor in 1932. After Tomalin and Heron came T. Scott, Oldham Police Swimming Club, with 83 points. Scott occupied third place also last year. The next three in order were, L. E. Senior, Bristol Amateur S. C., 60 points; T. J. Mather, London Amateur S. C., 58, and H. S. Dawsell, Amateur S. C., London, 56.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	77	49	.611
Pittsburgh	72	57	.558
Chicago	72	60	.545
Boston	70	59	.543
St. Louis	70	63	.526
Brooklyn	52	73	.426
Philadelphia	51	73	.411
Cincinnati	50	80	.385

Result Sept. 5

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 x—	6	13	1
New York	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	1	8	3

Batteries — French and Grace; Hubbell, Shores, Salveson and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Pfirman. Time—2h. 2m.

Bidwill Buys Cardinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—The Chicago Cardinals in the National Professional Football League, were purchased yesterday by Charles W. Bidwill from Dr. David L. Jones, it was announced. The price was said to be over $50,000. Mr. Bidwill is to dispose of his interest in the rival local team, the Chicago Bears. The Cardinals are one of the pioneer teams in professional football here.

Scott-Paine To Try Again

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 6 (By Canadian Press)—Hubert Scott-Paine will make a second effort to wrest the Harmsworth speedboat trophy from Gar Wood, American titleholder, in 1934. A definite statement to this effect came from the British pilot yesterday.

Girls' National Tennis Singles Well Under Way

Bonnie Miller and Millicent Hirsh Advance to the Quarterfinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6—The lawn tennis championship of the United States in girls' singles got under way yesterday on the turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins' with Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, top-seeded, advancing to the quarterfinal round. Helen M. Fulton of Chicago, who won the title last year, is not defending.

Millicent Hirsh of New York, seeded No. 2, Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., United States indoor girl champion; Frances S. Herron of Los Angeles, and Patty Kilmartin of Miami, Fla., all reached the round of eight.

Miss Miller won her first-round match from Katherine Bogan of Darby, Penna., in love sets and then eliminated Lily Winston of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—1 in the second round. Miss Hirsh won her opening match at love from Elizabeth Goodman of the home club and her second from Dorothy Morton, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—0.

Helen Grawn was forced to a 6—0, 6—4 decision over Marion A. Crozer, Philadelphia Cricket, in the first round, and to 6—4, 6—3 before winning from Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, in the second round.

Three quarterfinal places were filled in the first day's play yesterday in the Middle States championship singles, also being held on the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts.

Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., seeded No. 2, Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., seeded No. 1 and Eunice R. Dean of San Antonio, Texas, third seeded, reached the round of eight. The title is left undefended by Mrs. John B. Pittman of London, Eng.

The summary of the girls' national singles:

United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—First Round

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Katherine Bogan, Darby, Penna., 6—0, 6—0.

Lily Winston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Jane Copeland, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., defeated Beatrice Churchman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Elizabeth Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Marion A. Crozer, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—4.

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Jacqueline Dawson, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Patty Kilmartin, Miami, Fla., defeated Marie Butler, Huntingdon Valley, 6—2, 6—0.

Helen Pederson, New York, defeated Betty Peters, Germantown Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—2.

Mariette Arquinbau, New York, defeated Josephine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 7—5.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Elizabeth Goodman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—0.

Dorothy Morton, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Adalyn Merrill, Glendale, Ohio, 6—1, 6—4.

Cecile McLarin, Kendall, Ohio, defeated Nancy Zinsser, Great Neck, L. I., 6—2, 7—5.

Frances Bancroft, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mathilda Fassitt, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 8—6.

Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Anne Dyer, Merion, 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Meryweather, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Ellen Tilden, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—4.

Emily Wallace, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Barbara Strohber, Merion, 6—4, 8—6.

Second Round

Miss Miller defeated Miss Winston, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Grawn defeated Miss Hollinger, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Hirsh defeated Miss Morton, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Herron defeated Miss Meryweather, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Kilmartin defeated Miss Wallace, 6—2, 6—2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	97	61	.614
Rochester	86	73	.541
Baltimore	83	77	.519
Toronto	80	81	.497
Montreal	77	81	.487
Buffalo	79	84	.485
Albany	76	82	.481
Jersey City	59	98	.376

Results Sept. 5

Montreal 3, Rochester 1.
Rochester 7, Montreal 3.
Albany 2, Baltimore 1.
Albany 7, Baltimore 1.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 2.
Newark 9, Jersey City 6.
Jersey City 2, Newark 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	41	28	.594
Memphis	40	29	.580
Knoxville	36	32	.529
Nashville	32	31	.508
Little Rock	35	36	.493
Birmingham	32	34	.485
Chattanooga	33	41	.446
Atlanta	24	42	.364

Results Sept. 5

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 3, Knoxville 0.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 3.
Only games played.

Three-Day Match Drawn

FOKESTONE, Eng., Sept. 6 (AP) — The three-day cricket match between the touring West Indies team and an all-England eleven was drawn yesterday as the time limit expired with England at the wickets in its second innings. Scores were: England 362 for 9 (declared), and 272 for five; West Indies 558. The West Indies score was the highest ever compiled by a visiting team from the British possessions, two centuries being made in the high scoring innings. George Headley, who has signed to play in England next year, scored 167, and Grant 115.

Marine Wins Wimbledon Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6—Corp. Samuel Bartelletti of the United States Marine Corps won the Wimbledon long-range rifle match here yesterday with 99 out of a possible 100. The Sadler long-distance team match was won by the Marine Corps with a total score of 1719 out of 1800. Pennsylvania was second and New Jersey third. Corp R. B. Mowell of the Marine Corps won the Leech individual match with 104 out of a possible 105.

Miss Orcutt Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 6—Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, won the qualifying round medal in the women's annual Mason and Dixon golf championship tournament here yesterday with a card of 75. She was out in 36 and home in 39. This is a new women's record for the course.

Wants Hockey Franchise

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 6 (AP)—Oklahoma City will attempt to obtain a franchise in the American Hockey League this winter, it was announced recently with the signing of a contract for an ice rink. Tulsa, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St Paul and Minneapolis are members of the league.

Germany Advances

LEIPZIG, Sept. 6 (AP) — The German Davis Cup team Saturday eliminated Denmark in the 1934 European zone competition when Baron Von Cramm and E. Nourney defeated E. Ulrich and P. Henriksen in the doubles match, 6—3, 8—6, 7—5. The Germans won both singles matches Friday.

Toronto Cricketers Keep Canadian Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 6—The John Ross Robertson Cup and the Canadian cricket championship will remain in the custody of the Toronto Cricket Club for another year as the defending title holders turned back the challenge of the West Indian Club of Montreal, by an innings and 195 runs in a two-day match.

The locals won the toss on Monday and in their only time at bat set up a new record for the championship competition with a total of 473 runs. The West Indians were dismissed for 87 runs in their first innings which ended an hour after play resumed yesterday morning with the addition of 44 runs to the over-night score and when they followed on they were all out for 191 in their second effort. This gave them a total of 278 runs.

Although Bowen was dismissed early in the second innings with the score at 8, a steady partnership by Grell and Jemmott carried the score to 114 before the latter was bowled by Ted Carleton. This was the most prolific partnership of the two days. Jemmott added 57 to his teams' total and Grell put on 67 before he was caught by Dewar off Loney.

Canadian Cricket Championship—Final
Montreal West Indians—First Innings

S. S. Bowen, lbw, b Rutherford	0
J. B. Grell, b Rutherford	11
A. Rannee, c Tucker; b Rutherford	1
J. Abraham, lbw, b Rutherford	1
B. Hyman, b Rutherford	2
D. Ramsey, c and b Rutherford	5
E. Cherubin, c and b Rutherford	6
E. Jemmott, run out	21
C. Byar, not out	18
N. Jones, c Dewar; b Carleton	13
G. Bell, b Loney	0
Extras	10
Total	87

Bowling Analysis

Name	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rutherford	16	4	42	7
Loney	16.4	6	35	1
Carleton	1	1	0	1

West Indians—Second Innings

S. S. Bowen, c Carleton; b Rutherford	3
J. B. Grell, c Dewar; b Loney	67
E. Jemmott, b Carleton	57
B. Hyman, c Dewar; b Loney	10
J. Abraham, c Tucker; b Dewar	22
D. Ramsey, c Tucker; b Loney	0
E. Cherubin, c and b Dewar	10
A. Rannee, c Tucker; b Dewar	0
C. Byar, b Dewar	2
N. Jones, c Dewar; b Loney	1
G. Bell, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	191

Bowling Analysis

Name	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rutherford	10	2	23	1
W. E. N. Bell	7	1	20	0
Carleton	23	5	47	1
Loney	22	11	30	4
Levey	10	0	25	0
Dewar	15	9	20	4
Biggar	4	1	7	0

Essex-Sussex Match End County Cricket

Final English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

	W	L	1st In. L	B	A	PP	P	PC
Yorkshire	19	3	3	5	0	450	315	70.79
Kent	15	8	3	3	1	450	253	56.22
Essex	13	8	4	3	0	420	224	53.33
Lancashire	9	1	10	7	1	420	210	50.00
Derbyshire	11	11	3	3	0	420	189	45.00
Warwickshire	9	5	5	8	1	420	188	44.76
Nottingh'mshire	7	3	7	8	3	420	176	41.90
Surrey	6	5	12	3	0	390	159	40.76
Gloucestershire	10	13	5	2	0	450	181	40.22
Somershire	6	10	2	5	3	390	127	32.56
Middlesex	7	14	2	2	1	390	125	32.05
N'thm'ptonshire	5	11	5	3	0	360	109	30.27
Hampshire	2	9	4	11	2	420	91	21.66
Worcestershire	2	13	7	6	2	450	91	20.22
Gl'morganshire	1	9	5	7	2	360	69	19.16
Leicestershire	3	15	1	7	0	390	71	18.20

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6—A high-scoring match at Leyton between Essex and Sussex, which yesterday ended in a draw, Essex 5 points against Sussex's 3 for a lead on first innings, brought to conclusion the 1933 intercounty championship competition.

Yorkshire finished at the top for the third year in succession and the seventeenth time since the tournament was instituted in 1873. The Yorkshiremen's success this year was very apparent even so early as the end of June, and became an accomplished fact several weeks ago. Sussex has retained second place and Kent third.

The big surprise has been the great rise of Essex. Last season the Essex team finished fourteenth out of 17 competing counties, but this year has risen to fourth.

The feature of the match at Leyton was a not out century by H. W. Parks in each of Sussex's innings. This feat has been accomplished only four times in the long history of the game and only twice in England. The scores were: Essex 560 for 9 wickets declared and 33 for two, Sussex 402 and 285 for 6 wickets declared. Parks' scores were 114 not out and 105 not out.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

St. Thomas: Vocational School Auditorium, Flora Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

United States

Connecticut

Winsted: Church Edifice, 75 High Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Massachusetts

Rockland: Rockland Opera House, Union and Church Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Southbridge: Town Hall, Elm Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

New Hampshire

Littleton: Methodist Episcopal Church, 25 Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

New York

Norwich: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

New Alabama Bar Head To Help Purge Profession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Recent election of Mr. A. Leo Oberdorfer of Birmingham as president of the Alabama Bar Association gave support to the movement to purge the legal profession of any malpractice.

In the past year the association has taken the lead in disbarring a half dozen or more attorneys who have abused the high responsibility they held to their clients.

"Lawyers face a doubly difficult problem in working to keep their ranks from becoming overcrowded and in preserving among practitioners the ethical sanctions which are being undermined under modern conditions," Mr. Oberdorfer said. "The Alabama Bar Association under my leadership will direct itself vigorously and creatively toward a hopeful and beneficial solution."

Great Britain Beats France In Athletics

Work of Track Men Gives Victory by 65¼ to 54¾ Points

British-French Track and Field Winners

Year and Winner	Points
1921—Great Britain	123—118
1922—Great Britain	57— 42
1923—Great Britain	69— 42
1925—France	59— 53
1926—Great Britain	63— 48
1927—Great Britain	66— 45
1929—France	62— 58
1930—France	65— 55
1931—Great Britain	67— 53

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Winning all but two of nine races and losing all but one of five field events, Great Britain's athletes gained a characteristic victory by 65¼ points to 54¾ in their tenth annual match with France at the White City Stadium here.

The only track events that went to the visitors were the half-mile and the three miles, in which the British representatives failed to produce the speed they had shown previously in the British championships. The victors were Jacques Keller and R. Rochard, respectively, the former passing T. H. Scrimshaw and C. Whitehead about five yards from the tape. Keller's time was 1m. 57s. —2 4-5s. slower than Whitehead returned when he beat Scrimshaw narrowly for the 1933 British title.

The French sprinters were outclassed. In the 100, 220, and 440-yard dashes they had only one second and one third in the nine scoring places. George Saunders, the British 100-yard champion, beat even time when taking the 100 and he would seem to have good prospects of winning for England at the British Empire games here next summer. Two other British champions, F. F. Wolff and R. H. Thomas, were successful in their events. Wolff had little difficulty in winning the quarter-mile and Thomas, after allowing the Scottish champion, T. M. Riddell, to make the pace, went away in the last 300 yards of the mile to win as he pleased. Altogether Britain collected 55 points on the track. How much Britain owed to her runners on this occasion (as on many others in recent years) is emphasized by the fact that the field event specialists could put together only 10¼ points, 8¼ of them from the high jump.

The French team had the satisfaction of seeing Jacques Noel set up a new British record in the discus-throw. With a fling of 157 ft. 9½ in. he improved by 10ft. 9½in. upon the previous best by E. Paulus, Germany, in 1928. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. T. Saunders, Great Britain; R. Paul, France, second; F. P. Reid, Great Britain, third. Time—9.9s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by F. P. Reid, Great Britain; S. E. Englehart, Great Britain, second; Robin Murdoch, Great Britain, third. Time—22⅕s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. F. Wolff, Great Britain; C. L. C. Ward, Great Britain, second; Pierre Skavinsky, France, third. Time—49⅗s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Jacques Keller, France; T. H. Scrimshaw, Great Britain, second; C. Whitehead, Great Britain, third. Time—1m. 57s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, Great Britain; T. M. Riddell, Great Britain, second; R. Normand, France, third. Time—4m. 22⅗s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by R. Rochard, France; R. Lefebre, France, second; E. W. Dennison, Great Britain, third, Time—14m. 41s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by G. W. Bailey, Great Britain; Thomas Evenson, Great Britain second; Roget Rerolle, France, third. Time—10m. 28s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by D. O. Finlay, Great Britain; R. St. G. Harper, Great Britain, second; P. Bernard, France, third. Time—15⅘s.

Running High Jump—Won by E. R. Bradbrooke, Great Britain, 6ft. 2in.; A. J. Gray, Great Britain, second, 6ft.; J. F. Michie, Great Britain; A. Tribet, France; A. Piettre, France, and R. Poirer, France, all tied for third place at 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. Paul, France, 23ft. 8½in.; C. Helm, France, second, 22ft. 6in.; R. Pretet, France, third, 22ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. Vintousky, France, 12ft. 1½in.; A. Crepin, France, second, 12ft. 1½in. (after jump-off); F. Phillipson, Great Britain, third, 12ft. 1½in. (after jump-off).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. Duhour, France, 48ft. 4½in.; R. Drecq, France, second, 46ft. 3½in.; Jacques Noel, France, third, 44ft. 10½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Jacques Noel, France, 157ft. 9½in. (British record); Pierre Winter, France, second, 150 ft. 9in.; D. R. Bell, Great Britain, third, 131ft. 9in.

One-Mile Medley Relay (880 x 220 x 220 x 440)—Won by Great Britain (M. H. C. Gutteridge, F. H. Bowen, Robin Murdoch, and J. V. Powell), France (R. Morel, B. Gavelle, R. Paul, and Pierre Skavinsky), second. Time—3m. 38 1-5s.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	97	49	.664
Minneapolis	84	66	.560
Indianapolis	77	70	.524
St. Paul	74	74	.500
Toledo	69	78	.469
Louisville	67	79	.459
Milwaukee	65	84	.436
Kansas City	56	89	.386

Results Sept. 5

Columbus 9, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 11, Minneapolis 6.
Toledo 5, Louisville 1.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	95	63	.601
Los Angeles	94	64	.595
Portland	91	66	.580
Sacramento	85	74	.535
Oakland	74	84	.468
San Francisco	68	91	.427
Missions	67	92	.421
Seattle	58	98	.372

Results Sept. 5

Portland 7, Sacramento 4.
Missions 9, San Francisco 5.
Only games scheduled.

Next SUNDAY comes the opening THRILL Mammoth AMERICAN LEGION DRUM CORPS CONTEST
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Rain-Soaked Hibernians Say O'Brien Gave Them Rebuff

Didn't Answer Plea for Help When Shower Spoiled Annual Picnic—Dampness May Affect Tammany's Stand Against Fusion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Not since the Easter rising in Dublin has Irish New York been stirred as it is today. The reason in the eyes of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is sufficient and to spare for one of the dearest traditions of the Emerald Isle seems shattered. The blarney stone has lost its potency.

Did not only recently Mayor John Patrick O'Brien get a piece off this very stone and make a special occasion of it? Surely the men of the old sod had reason to expect something noble and grand of his honor at the annual picnic of the Hibernian order that flourishes on Staten Island, instead of a Sunday afternoon standing in the soaking rain at Willowbrook Park.

It was Park Commissioner John J. O'Rourke, of that borough, who stood in the way, saying the club house was to be opened to no one because it was not completed and no certificate of occupancy had been issued. But neither was any kind of notice taken when the Hibernians appealed to the Mayor by telegram, saying: "We depend on you to let the Irish out of the rain. If the Irish mean anything to you, answer without delay."

When the Mayor didn't answer, it was plain there could be no more of this, and the 750 Hibernians and their wives and children, soaked by their hour and 45 minutes in the rain, adjourned to Emerald Hall where they dried themselves by telling what an Irishman thinks of that kind of treatment.

The affront is fast turning into a political incident today, for wasn't Borough President John A. Lynch turned down for reëlection on the new city ticket and has he not begun a fight of his own against the organization choice—and was he not an honor guest of the occasion? So politics is being made out of it as the Democratic opposition to the O'Brien mayoralty slate as drafted by the bosses of Tammany Hall and its city allies swings into intensive action this week.

This opposition has its chief voice in the candidacy of First Deputy Comptroller Frank J. Prial, who is contesting the place with John N. Harmon, organization designee, and Representative Loring M. Black, insurgent candidate for the Mayor nomination, who is developing into a thorn in the side of the chieftains.

Mr. Prial opened his campaign today, centering his fire on the city's financial plight. His supporters declare that this will establish that he is better qualified than his opponent to be the city's chief financial officer.

Mr. Black, who has been sniping at the John F. Curry overlordship since early in August, also will intensify his campaign for the preprimary weeks.

In fusion quarters active campaigning is not planned until after primary day, since there are no contests on this ticket. Meanwhile Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, reform standard-bearer, is marshaling his organization for the October offensive against the Wigwam.

The fusion campaign staff, headed by Mr. William M. Chadbourne, is installed today in the Paramount building at Times Square, with Mr. Paul Windels, counsel to the Port Authority, as chief aide to Mr. Chadbourne. Mr. Windels is an independent Republican of Brooklyn who resigned from the Bar Association there in 1931 in protest against the bipartisan judiciary deal by which 10 new Supreme Court bench places in that department were made.

In both fusion and Tammany headquarters the first move will be organization to get out the vote.

The Socialists today announced that their speaking campaign would open on Sept. 24 with a mass meeting.

Motion Pictures

"Broadway to Hollywood"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — "Broadway to Hollywood," now at the Capitol Theater, is a Metro - Goldwyn-Mayer film that faithfully pictures theatrical life through three generations. Mr. Frank Morgan and Miss Alice Brady have the parts of seasoned vaudeville performers, the Hacketts, devoted to each other through all their domestic differences and clashes of temperament. The Hacketts' son joins their act and for years the Three Hacketts prosper. The son gets a featured part with a Weber-Fields production, persuading the management to take on his parents too. But their style has faded with the changing tastes in the theater, and they go back to the small-time vaudeville circuits. The son becomes egotistical, neglects his work and his wife, loses his place in the theater and goes to war, not to return. His son goes into the grandparents' act while he learns the business, gets a job in pictures, and becomes so conceited that he imperils his career. Then the elder Hackett shakes the pride of the clan into him, and he settles down to be a trouper. The story is by Willard Mack and Edgar Allen Woolf, who know the vaudeville theater as writers and players. Mr. Mack directed the picture with an unfailing feeling for truthful portrayal of the people of the theater and their environment. The picture's glorification of loyalty to one's work gives it a wider appeal than most stories about the stage. The performances of Miss Alice Brady and Mr. Frank Morgan as the elder Hacketts take their place for verity and warmth with anything these players have done. Others who help to make the picture worth while include Miss Madge Evans, Miss May Robson, Mr. Russell Hardie, Mr. Eddie Quillan, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Inclosed within the story are several handsome sequences in technicolor from "The March of Time," an MGM picture that was never released. These insertions take on an interest of their own in their presentation of a spectacular finale that elaborates upon those in the old Weber-Field shows, with Miss Fay Templeton singing "Bedelia." The Albertina Rasch dancers appear in several graceful numbers.

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Theaters

"Come Easy"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Elizabeth Miele presents "Come Easy," a domestic comedy by Felicia Metcalf, at the Belasco Theater beginning Aug. 29. Staged by Milton Roberts. The cast:

Mrs. Ward	Helen Lowell
Sammy Ward	David Morris
Mr. Daye	George Henry Trader
Pamela Ward	Claire Carleton
Tobie Drake	Bruce Evans
Marcia Ward	Nancy Sheridan
Count Riccardo Di Lucca	Edward Raquello
Miss Victoria Ward	Alice Fischer
Rita Davis	Joan Clive
Clyde Massey	Guy Standing Jr.

Audiences are eager for light comedies about domestic life as most of us know it. This was evident in the ready response to the homely happenings in the Ward household. The happy-go-lucky Mrs. Ward was equally sure that her investments would turn out well and that the young Italian, Riccardo, was a nice young man, even if he should not prove to be a real count. Miss Helen Lowell plays Mrs. Ward with all the light-headedness that was required, and Miss Nancy Sheridan shows the serious note that underlies all the superficial fun of her part of the girl who seemed for a time to have been the victim of a sharper. Mr. George Henry Trader as her uncle, slave of the stock quotations, makes human and amusing a character that might have been merely negative if not acted with vitality. Mr. David Morris as Mrs. Ward's boy Sammy sustains well an effect of juvenile bounce and intense concern with his own affairs. Mr. Edward Raquello as the count is altogether ingratiating and Miss Alice Fischer's authoritative comedy touch makes all the doings of the dragon of an aunt cause for laughter.

Tree Buried Centuries Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—A few miles east of here on the Olympic Highway, while digging a well at the Ellsworth Johnson place, a large tree trunk was struck at a depth of 26 feet. The land had never been artificially filled, so the tree must have been buried many centuries ago.

W. T. Grant August Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—W. T. Grant Co. reports August sales at $5,751,538 compared with $5,054,615 a year ago, an increase of 13.8 per cent.

Blatt's College Shop
Six College Girls from different colleges in various parts of the country are here to advise the "Frosh" what she will need in her particular college and to assist the "older girls" in the selection of their going-back-to-school wardrobe. Our College Shop Fashions are sure to merit a Grade A rating.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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Every modern banking facility. Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, and in any fiduciary capacity.
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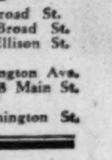
NEWARK—829 Broad St.
ELIZABETH—86 Broad St.
PATERSON—114 Ellison St.
IRVINGTON—10 Washington Ave.
EAST ORANGE—558 Main St.
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General Classified

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Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up; open through September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 27, Brewster, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople; beautiful 21-folder, $1 assortment, mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval; also gift wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CHRISTMAS card salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston.

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WANTED—Salesmen now covering territory and desiring side line; no samples; repeat business (women's apparel for institutions); commission. J. WELCH MFG. CO., 17 North State St., Chicago.

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WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.

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QUALITY ties direct from manufacturer; attractive patterns, pure silk materials; 3 beautiful ties for $3.45; specify blue, green, brown, red; money refunded if not satisfied. (Agents wanted). LOEB TIES, Department W, 31 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

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QUALITY will prove real economy
BEVERLY CHAPEAUX
The better hat at a saving.
$1.95 — $2.95 — $3.95
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Modernage, Inc.
Offers 10% discount on new FALL DRESSES AND SPORTSWEAR During the 1st Anniversary Sale September 11-16
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Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
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Luncheons and Dinners Served.
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MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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NO CHARGE TO THE CUSTOMER
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Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.
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Parking space always available.

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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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RUGS, DRAPES, CURTAINS
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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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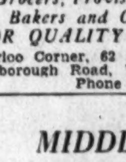
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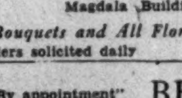
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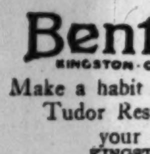
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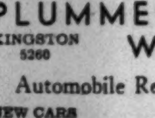
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Daily Features

Come Play

Observation Hike

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD morning, girls and boys! Today we are going on a visit to South Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. Peggy, Billy, Tommy and Jimmy live there in the summer time. Their cottage is on a hill among the birches and pines and mountain laurel. Doesn't that sound attractive? Those of us who have spent most of our vacation in the city will be quite happy to have even a Play-party visit in so lovely a spot, while those who have been vacationing in other lovely places will enjoy it, too.

And we are to make five more good friends. Besides Peggy and her three brothers there is Miss Gertrude, who is their companion this summer. What a happy time they must have with Miss Gertrude to help them play interesting games and adventures. Wouldn't it be fun to stay for a week? But, dear me, we couldn't possibly do that with so many boys and girls to visit everywhere!

Isn't it fun to travel in a plane? No dust and dirt and not a single rough road to slow up our speed. If you'd been with Auntie Vi on a trip through northern Wisconsin when she traveled over simply miles of sand and loose gravel roads, you'd appreciate what it means to ride through the skies and alight from our plane just as clean and fresh as when we hopped in.

Of course, sand and gravel sometimes make splendid roads and are quite a relief after ten or eleven months of city pavement driving, but this has been such a dry season in most places, and in Wisconsin they have had scarcely any rain, so that the roads are very dry and dusty.

I wish I had time to tell you about the beautiful forests that were burning, and the brave, loyal men who were making every effort to save them, and were succeeding in most cases. But we came to a Play-party, not to talk about forest fires and scenery and besides, if we get too interested in talking we may fly right over our Welcome Flag without even seeing it, so let's all be watching. There! Emily has caught sight of it. Can the rest of you see it now? It looks like just a little speck 'way up on the very tip top of the trees.

We'll have to land on the beach because if we tried to come down among the trees we might leave boys and girls hanging from every branch just like Christmas trees all covered with bright, sparkly ornaments!

Here we are! Hop out, children! We're so glad to come to your party Peggy, and Billy and Tommy and Jimmy. How do you do, Miss Gertrude! We are pleased to find you still at the cottage. We wanted to come last month, but there were so many girls and boys who had invited us for visits that we couldn't get here even one week sooner.

We decided that an Observation Hike would be quite the nicest game to play here among the trees.

When we have a large group we can divide into two teams, though with a smaller number it is fun to play for individual points.

We start out on a hike to any spot we choose, but before starting we announce a list of objects that may be seen on the road and within a limited distance of it. Then we give points for the objects observed—for example, a squirrel points; a robin—1 point; a crow—2 points; a white oak—4 points, etc. Miss Gertrude had better make our list because she probably knows exactly what may be found. Each of us will report to Miss Gertrude every time we see one of the chosen objects, and she will keep track of our points to see who can win the most.

Is it really getting so late, Miss Gertrude? Why, we must have been talking and visiting ever so long. We'll have to fly off home now and leave you and Peggy and the boys to win the hiking points. It has been fun coming, though, and we've enjoyed knowing you all. We'll look for you next week when we go to Texas to meet Drane and her Girl Scout Troop in La Pryor.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

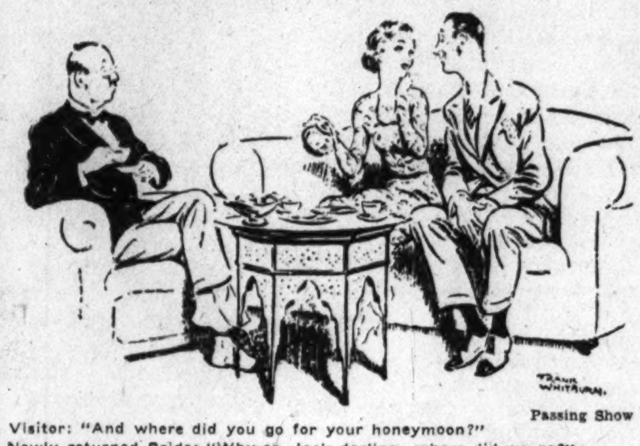
"We decided that an Observation Hike would be quite the nicest game to play here among the trees."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE deepest ice which ever froze
Can only o'er the surface close;
The living stream lies quick below,
And flows, and cannot cease to flow.
—BYRON

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Visitor: "And where did you go for your honeymoon?"
Newly-returned Bride: "Why-er, Jack darling—where did we go?"

Not Educated

Tommy came home from school the other day and said, "Mother, we've got a poor teacher. Why, she doesn't even know a horse."

"Oh!" said Mother. "What makes you think that, Tommy?"

"Well, I did a drawing of a horse and she asked me what it was."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

No Effect

The conversation was on diet. "Yes," said Jones, "I've eaten beef all my life."

"But do you think it has really done you any good?" she asked.

"I feel as strong as an ox," he replied.

"That's strange," she ventured. "I've been eating fish for about three months, and I can't swim a stroke."—*Somerset Standard.*

Number Two

"Let me see," said the minister who was filling out the marriage certificate and was uncertain as to the date, "this is the fifth, isn't it?"

"No, sir," returned the bride indignantly, "this is only my second."

The Most Famous

"In the last century what great feat will go down in history?"

"Charlie Chaplin's."

All Aspirates

"What a big family you have, Mrs. Jones," said the visitor.

"Yes'm. And the funny thing is that all the names begin with a haitch. There's 'Orace, 'Erbert, 'Enry, 'Ugh, 'Ubert, 'Arold, 'Arriet and 'Etty—all except the last one, and we 'ad 'er named Halice."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

For Benefit of the Crowd

An impecunious man was stopped in the street by an acquaintance to whom he owed money. The creditor did not waste any time.

"Rogue!" he shouted. "When are you going to pay me? I've been waiting for months and won't stand it any longer. Haven't you any sense of shame?"

It was a difficult situation for the other, and his reply, when it came, was for the benefit of the crowd that had collected.

"Well," he said, "what did you reply to all that?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Free Wheeling

Young Jimmy was pushing his baby sister's perambulator down the street. "Hey, Jimmie," cried another urchin from across the street, "do you get paid for that?"

"Naw," replied Jimmie disgustedly, "this is a free wheeling job."—*Zion's Herald.*

Try It

Executive: "I'm a man of action. I can make up my mind on anything in a split second!"

Friend: "Have you ever bought a salad in a cafeteria?"

Another Way

Wife: You don't give me such nice presents as you used to."

Husband: "No, but I settle for those you give yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Now It Can Be Told

"Why do men have buttons on their coat sleeves, Dad?"

"How else could the tailors contrive to have us tear the sleeve linings out of our overcoats?"

Mr. Scroggins

A Gondola Ride

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

"AND now we'll take a ride on the lagoon," announced Mart, head Chicago squirrel, to Roger P. and Mrs. Scroggins, Boston Common squirrels seeing the world fair. "Just like home," said Mr. Scroggins happily; and Mrs. Scroggins nodded and smiled. They went to a platform along the water, which Mart assured them was the lagoon. Scroggins took off his high silk hat and peered over the waves with the sort of look he had seen fishing skippers give water. "Hurrumph," he said. "No swans?"

Mart leaned toward his visiting friend politely. "No what?" he said.

"Nothing important," said Scroggins. "I just remembered my two friends Neck and Crop."

"Oh," said Mart.

A black boat drew alongside. Both ends were sharp and rode high above the water. A man stood on the boat with a great oar. Scroggins looked at him and his boat. "What, no swanboats?" The man grinned and snatched off his tight round cap, bowing and grinning. Scroggins smiled and waved his cane. Mart leaned over his visiting friend again. "You said, 'What, no something.' What was the something?"

"Oh, that's all right," said Scroggins. "This is a fine boat no doubt. I was just reminded of our swanboats on Boston's Public Garden."

"I see," said Mart, "but this is a world's fair and this boat is a gondola."

"No!" said Scroggins.

"Yes!" said Mart.

"Let's get on it," said Mrs. Scroggins. So they did. Scroggins took his post in the front or bow where he could stand and gaze out over the water. Mrs. Scroggins sat in the middle with Mart. The boatman took his stand on the boat and they started.

"Mr. S., look!" said Mrs. Scroggins. "You're not seeing how the man makes the gondola go."

Scroggins turned around reluctantly, but when he saw what the man was doing both eyes were for him.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Took His Post in the Bow

The man remained standing. The long oar rested in a sort of rack. The man grasped it by the handle and leaned against it. He leaned quite hard, pushing the oar which swung backward. As it swung backward, the gondola went. Scroggins watched and watched. Finally be got the idea and he seized his hat and waved it, hooraying with vim. The man grinned and neatly snatched off his cap, bowing toward Scroggins without slackening one bit his leanings against the oar. He broke into song. Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands. Scroggins waved both hat and cane.

"Hooray for the gondola man," said the venerable squirrel. "He stands, takes off his cap, sings, leans and makes the boat go. Hooray!"

They went down the lagoon and up the lagoon and across several times, finally coming back to the platform.

The Scrogginses thanked the man and thanked Mart. As they walked away, Mr. S. shook Mart by the hand. "We've liked it," he said. "But I think we'll be going home. I want to be sure the swanboats are still there!"

"And many other things and people," added Mrs. S.

What They Say

New Deal

"In the new day, let us trust that the problems which in past decades seemed to inhere in the industrial system shall be solved. Under ideal conditions, we should avoid not only the peaks of extreme and artificial prosperity, but, what is most important, the terrible declines into the valley of depression and despair."—*John J. Bennett Jr., New York State Attorney-General.*

Caution

"This is a time when we must be humble and hesitant in our judgments, but if the United States gets out of step with the rest of the world economically by increasing prices of her commodities to a level very much above that of other countries the consequences may be serious."—*Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President, Brookings Institution, Washington.*

Vocations

Cheese

I am a farmer's wife, and since we milk a large number of cows, we have much skim milk. I make the milk into cottage cheese. I pack the cheeses into small cartons and sell them to stores; I also have a regular route in town. This pays well and takes little material, and not much time.—Mrs. B. O. P.

Cedar for the Closet

When you drive into the country, bring in a few small cedar boughs to hang in your clothes closets. They tend to keep the moths away and also give a delightful odor of freshness. There surely would be a large sale for these at a few cents apiece in town or city.—Mrs. D. J. L.

Bread on the Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

"I'VE been in Boston a week, and you're the first one who has smiled at me," the transient guest from Georgia exclaimed, as one of the "regular girls" sat down at her table in the Young Women's Christian Association and began to eat her breakfast.

"There are many friendly girls in this house, but you just haven't happened to meet them," the regular assured her.

"All my life I've wanted to come to Boston; and now that I'm here, I'm almost disappointed," complained the Georgian. "Yesterday I went looking for Paul Revere's house. I asked three men where it was, and not one of them had ever heard of it."

"I'm not working at the office today, for I'm doing only part time work," said the girl, "and I'd love to take you around to the historic places."

That morning, the two went to Paul Revere's house, and also explored the Old North Church; and the Bostonian told the southerner how on two occasions she had seen Pauline Revere and Paul Revere the Fifth, descendants of the famous rider, carry the lanterns down the aisle the evening before April 19. They "did" historic Boston very thoroughly and joyously. Then they went to Cambridge; and, as it was Saturday afternoon, they were able to go into the study of the poet Longfellow, which is kept just as he left it.

The next week the Georgian took the Boston girl as her guest, on many interesting trips. They went to Providence, up the North Shore, down the South Shore, and out to Concord and Lexington. These were trips that the Boston girl had always wanted to take.

"You're lucky to get so well acquainted with that Georgia peach," another regular remarked. "Who introduced you?"

"Nobody. I was just the first one in Boston who smiled at her."

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Register, registrar (Miss J. M.)—"Register," to be sure, can be used to designate "one who registers, or records" (Webster's); but we believe that confusion can be avoided by using "registrar" for this purpose, retaining "register" for the written record—entries, etc.—of the registrar.

Note that a "registrant" is "registered" by the "registrar" at the "registry."

Cups full, cupfuls (Miss J. M.)—Compare these sentences: "She drank two cupfuls of chocolate"; "She dropped two cups full of chocolate." In the first, the amount drunk was as much as two cups would hold; but it was drunk from one cup. In the second, two separate cups, alas, hit bottom. Note that "cupsfull" is an unauthorized merger.

Comic, comical (Miss J. M.)—Both words are applied to things that cause laughter; "comic," however, is commonly used of studied efforts, as "comic opera," "comic section." "Comical" is more often used of unexpected or spontaneous incidents, as "comical antic," "the dog's manner of begging was comical."

Brevities

Montreal Star: There are so many automatic devices for the home now, any bride can go right to housekeeping if she is an electrical engineer or a master mechanic.

Detroit News: An inventor announces a robot which answers 25,000 questions. Parents of first graders will wait for the later 16-cylinder improvement.

Humorist: The largest and strongest spring-board in the world is being erected on the south coast. It is understood, however, that no attempt will be made to jump the Channel until there is a favorable following wind.

Punch: Old films are boiled down and converted into patent-leather shoes. So stars can comfort themselves with the thought that they give polished performances to the end.

Los Angeles Times: If only they will remember that NRA also stands for No Rackets Allowed.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the measurements of a German giantess is 3.5 feet from her ankle to her knee. Obviously she has long-distance runners in her stockings.

Bakersfield Californian: The reason people are patient with statesmen is because they don't know what to do, either.

Humorist: "How can I make my wife agree with me?" asked a man in court. He might try telling her that she wants a new frock.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Said

One does not succeed in life if one is mastered by the love of money.

It isn't knowing things that counts, it is applying the things one knows.

Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits.—*Thomas Edison.*

The highest contract we can make with our fellows is, let there be truth between us two forevermore.—*Emerson.*

The poorest day that passes over us is the conflux of two eternities. It is made up of currents that issue from the remote past and flow onward into the remote future.—*Carlyle.*

Much misconstruction and bitterness are spared to him who thinks naturally upon what he owes to others rather than what he ought to expect from them.—*Madame Guizot.*

Peace has its victories, but it takes brave men to win them.—*Emerson.*

If you ever expect to build castles anywhere, you'll have to build them in the air first.

To be 70 years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

If a man has 10 good qualities and one bad one, we must look at the 10 and forget the one; and if a man has 10 bad qualities and one good one, we must look at the one and forget the 10.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A country with two capitals—is an appropriate name for Bolivia. The actual capital is La Paz. The legal capital is Sucre.

The first S. P. C. A.—was started by a member of the British Parliament in 1824.

The world's arrowroot supply—comes from St. Vincent Island (West Indies); it sends out about 3,000,000 pounds of that herb annually.

42,500,000 letters and post cards—are mailed every week in London. One-third of these are posted between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p. m.

900 Telephone Conversations—take place every second in the United States.

Low prices for scrap metal—caused the abandonment of the salvaging of the German warships that are still lying on the ocean bed at Scapa Flow.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Close-Up of Repeal

REPEAL of prohibition is in sight. Last week Texas and Washington joined the wet parade. Now Vermont becomes the twenty-fifth state to vote against the Eighteenth Amendment. Since the states' referendums began five months ago no state has voted to uphold it. By November 7, thirty-eight states will have registered their desires, and unless there should be a sharp reversal of the present trend prohibition will be ended. Somehow that prospect seems now to evoke little elation, even among wets.

There is some enthusiasm among distillers, bartenders and men who want no hindrances to their drinking. We have been treated to some amazing eulogies of the old saloon. But this very exuberance of those whose primary interest is in more liquor is causing hosts of other sincere folk who have been expecting better things from repeal to wonder a bit.

The millennium promised by repealists has offered four main attractions—greater temperance, better business, new federal revenues and reduction of crime. Already repeal has come close enough to permit a better judgment as to whether revival of a legal liquor traffic will bring these blessings.

Wise men have long known that the ultimate remedy for intemperance was the teaching of temperance. But they have known, too, that the liquor trade was neither an apt nor avid pupil. Its fight now against any state restrictions to take the place of federal prohibition, its contention that pre-prohibition conditions were "ideal," indicate how little it has learned in recent years. Nor is the liquor trade a very good teacher of temperance. Indeed, it was the difficulty of making progress with temperance education in the face of an organized and greed-fostered campaign to educate the people in a desire for intoxicants that led many to support prohibition. That measure was not aimed at the individual—it carried no penalty for drinking—but at the traffic which battened on drinking and of course encouraged it.

There must be renewed effort to promote temperance. But there must also be legal restraints on the promotion of intemperance. Lacking such curbs, thoughtful persons may be pardoned for questioning how rapidly America will learn temperance if intoxicants are to be offered on every other street corner and the public "educated" in their advantages on every other billboard, radio program and newspaper page.

The three other major promises made by repealists are very well punctured in an item reprinted on this page, which relates that one of the greatest advertising agencies in the world is giving up the account of an important client because it wishes to lend no assistance to the liquor business. Mr. Wilfred W. Fry, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, declares that "from a purely business standpoint" his firm "cannot see a very happy result in the return of liquor." He points out that it will divert purchasing power from essential commodities.

He also hits the nail on the head in regard to revenues from liquor taxes when he says "this contribution, in the main, will be made by that class of the public which can least afford it." And he strikes clear home when he declares:

> The liquor business has not changed. When the thirty-sixth state has been lined up, it will be run by the same old crowd in the same old way.

That, of course, is plain fact. It must be recognized by all except the theorists of repeal. Of course, many who expect a revival of legal liquor to bring in the millennium do not know how bad the "good old days" were. They have no memory of the bootlegging and the "blind pigs" of pre-prohibition times. They do not remember that observance of liquor laws was so rare that when the New York Herald found a saloonkeeper who obeyed the law it published the unusual news as a front-page feature. The report that Mr. Fox of Court Street, Brooklyn, actually observed the regulations regarding hours and conditions of sale was so unusual that it was reprinted all over the country.

But those who do not recall that the liquor traffic was always a lawbreaker, always corrupting politics and besmirching other business, can use their reason. They can see that the same profit motives will operate after repeal that have made liquor lawless whenever restrictions—however liberal—have been put upon it. And they can observe right now wherever states are considering new curbs to take the place of prohibition that an embryo liquor traffic is already busy opposing restrictions and influencing politics.

With repeal at least two months away it is still impossible to understand fully how serious are the problems it will raise. But some new yet strangely familiar exhibitions of liquor greed and lawlessness are already giving America a preview which must cause sincere wets to wonder if the liquor business can change, and if bringing it back is going to work the wonders they have been led to expect. Some of them are even beginning to think a bit about what they can do to insure that repeal will not mean simply a falling back into the slough of saloon days.

Drys can be encouraged that a near view of repeal is having this effect. They can be assured that should closer acquaintance with repeal disclose all the evils they expect, a vast body of wiser wets will join them in a new offensive against liquor and the liquor trade.

Labor's Day—and Industry's

"WAGE earners today occupy a more important and more strategic and significant place in society than ever before." These words, part of a radio address delivered from Boston on Monday evening by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, may well be taken as the keynote of this year's Labor Day in the United States.

The NRA program, with its purpose of producing purchasing power among the masses as a basis for a new prosperity, places a perhaps unprecedented emphasis on the importance of labor. At the same time it raises with new force the old conflict between labor organizers and industrialists on the open-shop question. Much of this year's Labor Day discussion concerned that part of the National Recovery Act which guarantees to workers the right to bargain collectively with employers—and the right to bargain individually.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day speech at Akron, Ohio, hailed this section—7 (a)—of the National Recovery Act as "a new charter of economic freedom," but opposed code clauses specially prepared to emphasize an employer's freedom to hire and fire at will. Industry, speaking through Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, emphasizes that any industry is well within its rights in demanding such clauses.

So far as interpreting the wording of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act goes, both Mr. Green and Mr. Harriman are right, though they speak from opposite poles of opinion and with opposite purpose. This section aims to safeguard the interests of both employer and employee. The conflict of opinion, or emphasis, on the NRA requirements apparently arises from fear on both sides that the Recovery Act will fail to do this as one side or the other succeeds in turning its provisions to selfish purposes.

Certainly there is much to be said for Mr. Green's point of view that, since industry has been allowed to organize under partial suspension of anti-trust laws, labor should likewise be allowed increased opportunity for organization. For the common good, it is as necessary that individual workers coöperate as that business units pull together. But the view that workers must coöperate against industry, and that industry must defend itself against workers, is one that might be bettered.

The need today is for coöperation among all citizens of the United States, both workers and employers, merchants and buyers. In so far as each class supports the intention of the NRA program, the country will reap its benefits. A danger of the moment is that industry, or labor, or sellers, or buyers, will try to seize upon certain aspects of this temporary program to gain permanent advantage over some other group.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, speaking on Labor Day at the Century of Progress exposition, gave a characteristically blunt and clear interpretation of the purpose of the clause over which labor and industry are arguing:

> The obligation of employers is not to interfere with efforts of workers to organize or with their choice of representatives. And no employer is denied the right to bargain individually with any worker if the worker so chooses. . . . Most of the trouble we have seen comes from the attempt of employers on the one hand or of organizations on the other to read some different or more favorable interpretation into the law.

In other words, the road to recovery will not be traversed most quickly by attempts to outdistance the other fellow. Such attempts are simply holding everybody up. It is not disappointing that conflict of interest and opinion should develop in such a gigantic experiment for the common good of 120,000,000 people. What would be disappointing would be to see these conflicts stand long between America and its goal.

Eastern Europe Defines Aggression

THERE have been interminable discussions on the problem of determining the aggressor. But, somewhat surprisingly, a number of countries which may be generally grouped under the designation of eastern Europe have agreed on a definition which may hereafter be found helpful in considering the case of the western powers. Russia, Poland, Roumania, and Turkey are the principal nations which have come to this accord, but to them must be added the Baltic states, Estonia and Latvia, and a number of Asiatic countries, such as Afghanistan and Persia.

If peace is to be kept, it is necessary to know which country shall be condemned in the event of hostilities. The moral effect of an understanding on this point must be deterrent to warlike action. And it might—probably would—translate itself into material action against the aggressor.

Therefore it is to the good that these states should put on record their notion of the aggressor. It does not follow that the definition is perfect, but at least it supplies a working rule. The aggressor, according to the eastern nations, is the state which first declares war on another state, or invades, without declaration of war, the territory of another state. If it attacks, by its army, by its navy or by its air forces, it should be deemed guilty whether it has declared war or not. This proviso is important, for we have recently seen that hostilities can be engaged in without any formal acknowledgment of a state of war.

Nor is this all. A country which blockades the ports of another country is likewise judged to be an aggressor. A country which lends its support to armed bands, though they may be regarded as irregular, which make an incursion on the territory of another country, cannot by a technical device escape from the odium of aggression. No consideration of a political, military or economic nature will serve as excuse or justification for an attack on another nation.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that if the convention is to be taken literally, the vexed question of Bessarabia is at last settled. Bessarabia was allocated to Roumania, but it has always been claimed by Russia. Now since no aggression can take place on territories over which the contracting parties exercise at the present time their sovereignty, it is properly contended that Russia has consecrated the existing situation.

Further, it is intimated that other treaties of non-aggression between Russia on the one side, and the states of the Little Entente on the other, are being prepared. Other pacts are to be concluded by Turkey with Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. If these promises are fulfilled, the cause of peace will be consolidated in Europe and Asia Minor.

Honoring an Australian Poet

DECISION to place a tablet in Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey in honor of Adam Lindsay Gordon will give deep satisfaction throughout the British Empire, and especially in a great English public school. For Gordon is generally accepted as the national poet of Australia; and he was educated at Cheltenham College.

The honor—which is considered to be not in excess of Gordon's merits by such contemporary men of letters as Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Sir James M. Barrie—is both well timed and in one respect unique. It is well timed because October, 1933, is the hundredth anniversary of Gordon's birth; and it is unique in the sense that although Poets' Corner honors many of the greatest names in English literature, Gordon is the first public school boy to be commemorated there.

Like Henry Kingsley, who also distinguished himself in writing on Australia, Gordon found the life of an ordinary English gentleman far too dull for his taste. He went out to Australia at the age of twenty with excellent introductions in his pocket. These, however, he never used, preferring to join the Mounted Police instead. Thereafter he spent most of his time in the company of horses—as mounted trooper, horsebreaker, steeplechase rider and livery stable keeper.

Much of his poetry he wrote while on horseback, and the rhythm of pounding hoofs sounds throughout his verse. He did not describe the scenery and life of Australia in the detailed manner beloved of the realists, but caught the breadth and essence of the land—its spaciousness and scope for adventure—in a few gallant, dashing strokes.

> Woods to the east, and wolds to the north
> In the sundown suddenly bloom'd;
> Dead black on a curtain of crimson cloth
> Large peaks to the westward loomed.

Gordon was not the pioneer of Australian literature. Already when he began his work the somewhat ironical fact that the first writer on the subject bore the name of Barron Field was beginning to lose its significance. But he gave to Australian literature an impetus and prestige that it has never since either exhausted or lost. For if England gave Gordon and Kingsley to Australian literature, Australia has since more than repaid the gift in kind with Mr. W. J. Turner, the critic and poet, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, both Australians born.

Mountain Climbing by Proxy

TO THE experienced mountain climber, "armchair" ascents of difficult peaks are but diverting interludes between the thrills of personal assault on coveted summits. The printed page and lecture represent far more than this to many who cannot participate in pioneering expeditions. Most men and women have to be content to enjoy such exploits at second hand, but climbing by proxy brings many pleasures to lovers of great heights, and recent triumphs of the airplane and motion picture camera multiply its interest and satisfaction.

Vicarious achievements in high mountaineering lift the valley-bound enthusiast far above the plane of his daily concerns. A photograph of the tremendous 10,000-foot precipice on Aconcagua hangs for years in the mental picture gallery. Camera shots of the summit of Everest made from a plane soaring over the mighty Himalayas stop one's breath in wonder. Movies of an ascent of the Grepon transport the members of a suburban audience to the icy snowfields and rock-walled chasms of the Alps, absorbing them completely in the perils and joys of another's conquest of these sublimities. Such feats hearten everyday humanity to attack its own problems with courage and confidence.

Aerial photography has lately made immense contributions to the preliminary reconnaissance of approach routes to bases and upper mountain masses formerly yielding their secrets only after months and even years of hard work by scouting parties toiling out of base camps. Through the contributions of these modern facilities, men and women pass into the luminous spaces of the imagination and build visions of mountain realities out of the products of others' explorations. They serve the climber-by-proxy by disclosing new beauties from the exalted levels reached by his fellows, and helping those who make the heights better to interpret their findings to those whose lot is cast below.

Editorial Notes

British experts have found that by a new system of gas storage to make apples draw in moisture slowly it is possible to double the length of time they can be kept. A contributing factor probably is that the process places the apples beyond too convenient reach of the small boy.

"Modernization" of five United States warships is now being sought at an estimated cost of $15,000,000 a vessel. It is expensive, also, this keeping up with the naval Joneses.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Russia—"Leveling" and "Liquidation"

LENINGRAD

FROM the deck of the Gripsholm as we lie in harbor, one can look far off in every direction over the industrial section of Leningrad. The docks of the great liners are far from the business center of the city, although smaller craft come by way of the Neva and the innumerable canals right up to the section of shops, hotels and palaces. But from our dock one looks over a broad expanse of lumber yards, wharves, and low-lying dwellings to where almost on the horizon rise some dozens of factory chimneys. And what impresses one today is that practically every chimney is crowned by a cloud of smoke. Clearly the factories are all working. In what American city today would that condition be observable?

The harbor likewise presents every evidence of industrial activity. It is crowded with ships flying the flags of every European nation, but the Stars and Stripes nowhere appear. An element of novelty is presented by the German ships flying the ensign of Hitler, with its swastika sign in gold. Russian ships are there in great numbers, though as a rule of small tonnage, and flying the red flag with the crossed sickle and hammer. The docks are piled high with lumber and pulp wood, the chief exports of Russia at the present moment.

Despite the tremendous admiration of the Russians for machines, so frequently expressed in their moving pictures and their poetry, the port seems most inadequately equipped with them. In every direction ships may be seen taking on their cargoes by man power rather than by machinery. Few of the great cranes which form such a prominent feature of most European ports are to be seen.

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As one drives in the environs of Leningrad, either to the docks, or, as we did, to the Summer Palace, almost an hour away by an indescribable cobble road, one can see in every direction great factories arising. Many of them are partly in operation while the work of addition and extension is going on. Several are surrounded by groups of workers' dwellings, the whole institution standing by itself, far from the highroad and looming up like a small city on the illimitable Russian plain.

It is apparently the policy of the Soviet authorities to keep the factories out of town as much as possible, and to make each the center of its own industrial village. It may be recalled by some that this policy was advocated some forty years ago by Prince Kropotkin in his exceedingly suggestive book "Field, Factory and Workshop." Kropotkin, whom I met several times in London, was one of the first of the Philosophical Anarchists, a descendant of a noble house, and a man of broad scholarship who suffered imprisonment and exile at the hands of the Tsarist authorities. When the revolution, the foundations of which he had done so much to lay, was successful, he returned to Russia from his long exile in London only to find himself unwanted by those in power, and revolted by their excesses and barbarities. While a revolutionist he was not a terrorist, and his life ended in bitter resentment over the needless and wanton inhumanity which had attended the establishment of the Soviet state.

* * *

It is perhaps debatable whether the lot of those swiftly dispatched by Soviet executioners was not, after all, less cruel than that of those of refined and cultured habit who have tried to live on and to adjust themselves to social conditions under Bolshevism. Our whole party lunched one day at the Hotel Europa. Architecturally, this hotel would be a credit to any American city. Within, its broad marble staircases, its spacious lobbies and corridors, hung with crimson and shining mirrors, are all in accord with modern luxury hotels. But everywhere is dirt and grime. The lobbies are filled with collarless men, ill-clad, ill-bred and unclean. The atmosphere is little better than that of a Bowery lodging house.

I expressed criticism of the crowd to a Russian sympathizer. "What would you?" he asked rather savagely. "In the old days this place was filled with social parasites. Of course they had money, and good clothes, and fine manners, but they got all at the expense of the working people. Now we who built the hotel and others like it, who know how to make the beautiful things in it, and who so long supported the gilded fools who used to frequent it, have come into our own. Why haven't we just as good a right here as have a lot of gamblers, political favorites or idle capitalists?"

Well, perhaps they have the right. Concede it for the moment. Perhaps, too, in time association of the proletarians with the more refined and attractive surroundings opened to them by Bolshevism may give them that social veneer for which they at present have such contempt. If Communism succeeds, the next generation will have the luxuries where this one has but the bare necessities.

* * *

But what about the outgoing generation which has been accustomed if not to the luxuries, at least to the comforts and refinements of life? What of the business or professional man used to a comfortable home or flat of seven or eight rooms, with a servant or two, domestic privacy, refined associations for his children? Today his family is crowded into a single room of the crumbling warrens of Leningrad, with perhaps a street sweeper or a stevedore on either side. His wife must stand in a queue with all sorts and conditions of women to buy the food which afterward she cooks in a common kitchen.

His children share the public school with those whose home surroundings are neither literate nor refined. Their character and manners will be formed more by their associates than by their teachers. What of the feelings of parents who not only see themselves inevitably dropping to the lower standards of thought and manners forced upon them, but must accept as inevitable the deterioration of their children, rather than the social progress which is the ambition of every father and mother?

Accept the proposition that Communism may in time improve the lot and elevate the character of that great mass whom the Bolshevists call the proletariat. At the same time it leads to the inevitable deterioration of the middle class—the professional men, merchants, and intellectuals generally. Perhaps the Communists understood this when they undertook the "liquidation" of their bourgeoisie by means of the firing squad, or the slower process of Siberian exile.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Ayer Drops Client; Won't Push Liquor

N. W. AYER & SON, Inc., nationally known advertising agency of Philadelphia, has canceled its advertising contract with Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., because the company will sell beer and whisky after repeal.

That was revealed by Wilfred W. Fry, president of the agency.

He predicted that the return of liquor will "divert an important share of America's mass purchasing power from essential commodities."

Pointing out that his company long ago adopted the policy of not advertising alcohol, Fry said:

"In the case of a client who manufactures or distributes alcoholic beverages, this would create for us an impossible situation, since we would then be in the position of making alcohol attractive to the youth of this country.

"Furthermore, we do not wish to classify our clients with the liquor business.

"This has been our policy since the last century. We believe in it so completely that we have canceled a ten-year-old agreement with Canada Dry Ginger Ale following that client's decision to engage in the manufacture and distribution of beer and whisky after repeal.

"We regret the condition which necessitated this step, but on a strictly business basis we are certain we are right."

Fry admitted repeal will bring many millions of dollars into federal, state and local treasuries, but declared that "this contribution, in the main, will be made by that class of the public which can least afford it."

"The moral questions in repeal can be left out entirely," he said, "but from a purely business standpoint, we still cannot see a very happy result in the return of liquor.

"The liquor business has not changed. When the thirty-sixth state has been lined up, it will be run by the same old crowd in the same old way."—*Editor & Publisher.*

More On Crime News

THE Senate sub-committee, investigating racketeering, could take a progressive step by suggesting to newspapers and press associations that less effort be made to glorify the criminal and dramatize his activities.

In this country, headlines consistently tell us the doings of gangster chiefs, beer barons, underworld tsars, ace racketeers and bootleg kings. We know what kind of cars they drive, the price of their clothes, the degree of suaveness in their manner. . . . Every story of this type is a stimulus to crime and a blow to the community. For it spurs the ambitions of lesser criminals and idle youths, unable or uninclined to work, to achieve the same eminence as those whose lives are so picturesquely portrayed, in order that they, too, may appear in news headlines and seem prominent and powerful to their friends and enemies and the public at large. . .

Thugs and bandits remain just what they are—constant menaces to society, who stalk through the night, strike in the dark to threaten the security of homes and lives of honest men, despite any attempt to portray them as romantic and courageous figures. If the press could look down at these people, instead of up at them, or even face to face, the effect would be beneficial.—*Allen D. Carhardt*, in *Kensington Topics* (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Alarmed!

THE nonintoxicating beer seems to be getting in its work rather early. The conditions in our capital have become so alarming that even the wet Washington Times announced the following:

"Station houses and the police court of the District of Columbia were jammed today, when a new all-time record for arrests was rolled up over the week-end.

"More than five hundred Washington citizens—525, to be exact—found themselves in custody. Of this number, 211 were charged with drunkenness."

Commenting on this, a correspondent to a string of papers says: "Already the results of the Administration's efforts to destroy national prohibition are written large in the fact that drunkenness in America is assuming alarming proportions. The wet legislation recommended by President Roosevelt in the shortest message he sent to Congress, in which he advocated the sale of beer, is resulting in a tide of drunkenness in Washington such as the national capital never knew before."

If the nation's capital has set a "new all-time record for drunkenness" under the new régime, it would seem those who advocate the sale of beer to reduce drunkenness would have something to explain.—J. R. GETTYS in *World-Herald*, Omaha.

Buyers Are Needed

LET US make no mistake in our understanding of those terms, overproduction and underconsumption, about which there has been so much confusion of thought. This is not a depression due to overproduction. It is a depression due to a lack of balance.

So long as there is a slum in a city, so long as there is an unpainted house on a prairie, or, to carry it farther, until every home as well as every railway car is both air-conditioned and operating, so long as there is ugliness anywhere on any landscape, so long as a peon in Mexico ekes out a sordid existence on a few pesos a day, or a Chinese coolie subsists on his pitiful ration of rice, the human market for mass production is there, eager to consume, but as yet not possessed of the wherewithal to buy.

A dollar a day added to the purchasing power of every inhabitant of two countries alone, China and India, would add nearly a billion dollars a day to the demand for those things which the inventive and productive genius of this generation is able to supply, and put every factory in the world on a twenty-four-hour-a-day production schedule.

But, instead of that, the factories are idle, their owners are broke, and the industry that should thrive so prosperously is paralyzed. All because of that maldistribution. All for the want of a far-sighted social consciousness. All because of an overgrown materialistic philosophy which did not have the vision to see that you cannot sell unless people can afford to buy; that wealth cannot . . . have balance without paying as much attention to the other fellow's capacity to purchase as it does to its own capacity to produce.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

Reverse Boycott

EDUCATION, we are told, not intimidation, is to be the aim of the National Recovery Administration campaign committee in New York City. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the committee, says in this respect: "We do not think it will be necessary to resort to methods of boycott or any other stringent measures in this recovery drive."

It will be observed that the National Recovery Administration has directed the posting of the names of firms and individuals who sign the NRA agreement. Ordinarily in boycotts the reverse is the rule, posting of the names of firms and individuals who do not subscribe.

The Government's plan is the posting of a fair list rather than what might be termed an unfair list.—*Scranton* (Penna.) *Times.*

Inside

THE relative importance of beer and industrial recovery has been measured recently, with the result that the industrial recovery activities are filling the front pages of newspapers, while beer and other prohibition matters have been relegated to the inside pages. For a while, any newspaper had one or more stories daily in regard to 3.2 beer or kindred subjects, and more than one reader of the newspapers was a little tired of this repetition.

Come to think of it, they did tell us that when Congress passed three-two, prosperity would take our breath away. And here we are with more breath than ever—and in the midst of the most stupendous drive to get prosperity ever heard of. But when they designed the Blue Eagle they left the bungstarter out of the picture. Could that be significant of anything, do you suppose?—*Denton* (Texas) *Record-Chronicle.*